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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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3 July 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICANS UNEASY WITH AFL-CIO ROLE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW (INDUSTRIAL REVIEW supplement) in English  
10 May 85 p 12

[Text]

THE Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) is uneasy over the growing involvement of the US labour movement in southern Africa, according to OATUU secretary-general James Akumu.

Akumu, who was recently in Zimbabwe after a two-day trip to Zambia, said in an interview: "We are worried about the interference of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisation [AFL-CIO] both in the frontline states and in South Africa where they are stabbing the liberation movement in the back." "If the black southern African frontline states are not vigilant", the Kenyan-born unionist maintained, "they will be used as a base to undermine the liberation movement." Meanwhile, he charged, in white-ruled South Africa the AFL-CIO is "attempting, through funding and other forms of infiltration, to separate the workers struggle from that of the liberation movement".

According to Akumu, the OATUU, which coordinates the activities of unions across the continent, is "gravely" concerned over the "hijacking" of the Southern Africa Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee (SATUCC) by US labour groups. SATUCC was founded by OATUU in March, 1983, as a support group for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), which seeks to ease economic dependence on South Africa through economic cooperation. SATUCC, which is based in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, is charged both with helping to facilitate this

economic goal and with assisting South African liberation movements through the trade union network. But according to Akumu, who is backed by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) on this score, the group is not "fulfilling the main task for which it has been created". The OATUU secretary-general said he would be visiting Gaborone in May to "make a thorough investigation" into SATUCC's growing reliance on AFL-CIO funds. Akumu declined to disclose figures, but noted that the US group has purchased a house, a car and equipment for SATUCC.

There have been repeated charges in Africa, Asia and Latin America that the AFL-CIO, through its affiliate agencies, collaborates with the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and serves as an arm of the US state department. The traditionally conservative AFL-CIO has dismissed these charges as the machinations of left-wing groups. Critics point out, however, that 90% of the \$10 million spent by the AFL-CIO on "assistance programmes" to third world unions each year comes directly from the US government. As part of its "constructive engagement" policy towards South Africa, the Reagan administration has increased funds for labour education in South Africa from \$27,000 in 1981 to \$725,000 in 1984.

According to Akumu, the US approach is two-fold: to soften the criticism of unions in neighbouring black states and to infiltrate those in South Africa. Since SATUCC started accepting money from

the AFL-CIO, it has not condemned visits to the country by American unionists—visits against OATUU policy, according to the secretary-general. The AFL-CIO, he added, "has made clear attempts to divide the trade unions from the liberation movements, yet SATUCC has never condemned this".

According to a report in the March issue of *Africa-Asia* magazine, ten South African union leaders recently left an AFL-CIO conference in Washington "angry" after concluding that the US government was using the movement to promote cosy ties with Pretoria. Steve Askin reports in the Paris-based publication that AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland opened the conference on "Labour and Social Change in South Africa" with a pledge to help South African unions "carry out their objectives". But the South African unionists complained publicly and privately that the organisation by-passed them in its dealings. They charged that:

- The African-American Labour Centre (AALC), one of the AFL-CIO foreign aid agencies, gives out aid to unions without consulting South African Union Federations, thus sowing the seeds of disunity.
- The AALC insists on training workers itself, instead of giving the federations the money to do so.
- The South Africans were disappointed to find deep division within US unions over whether US firms should invest in South Africa. They were exposed to

proponents of investment at the conference.

According to the report, these charges were all the more convincing because most of the South African unionists present belonged to the moderate Council of Unions of South Africa. Top leaders of the more radical Federation of South African Trade Unions declined to attend the conference. Such happenings, according to Akumu, have led to OATUU declaring Southern Africa its "main problem area" at the present time.

This concern follows widespread allegations of foreign intervention in OATUU's fourth congress held in the Nigerian capital of Lagos in January. The congress ended inconclusively with a failure to elect a new executive committee. Several reports claimed that the major stumbling block was disagreement over the secretariat's financial report. But according to a statement issued by the executive committee from OATUU headquarters in Accra, Ghana, recently, the treasurer and auditor-general are satisfied that the accounts are in order.

African labour ministers meeting for the eighth session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) labour commission in Ethiopia in April accepted the executive committee's explanation and strongly warned against foreign intervention. It remains to be seen whether the 40 OATUU member countries will take the same line at an extraordinary congress to be held in Accra before January 1986.

(IPS)

CSO: 3400/402



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OUATTARA SAYS IMF SENSITIVE TO NEEDS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 May 85 p 8

[Interview with Dr Alassane D. Ouattara, director of the IMF's Africa Department, by John Mulaa of the DAILY NATION]

[Text]

Q: What did the symposium achieve?

A: As you know, the symposium was about Africa and the IMF. It was sponsored by the Association of African Central Banks and IMF. On the agenda, we had several papers on IMF policies, on the debt problem of African countries and on World Bank intervention in Africa, and general economic stabilisation policies.

We had a very good meeting with the governors. We indicated to them that we have taken note of some of their major concerns that they indicated to us. We will certainly report these back to the IMF headquarters.

These concerns were firstly, in the area of adequacy of resources for Africa. The governors felt that African countries need a larger amount of resources from the Fund.

They felt that these resources should be of a concessional nature since the debt profile of African countries is already very severe. They indicated that in the adjustment process in the IMF-supported programmes, they should be given a slower pace of adjustment. They thought that the present policies had a consequence of speedier adjustment and they further felt that this was not totally compatible with the problems of African countries.

We discussed these and we had a very good exchange of ideas. But I think they understand our point of view. The IMF is not a developmental institution, it is a monetary institution which has

revolving resources. The resources are lent for a very short period of time and have to be repaid after a short time. In fact, to address the general question of resources, African countries need to go to other sources, like the World Bank and bilateral donors. Long-term resources, in general, are the ones which are most appropriate.

The second issue, was the question of involvement of the IMF in the general question of technical assistance. The governors felt that the IMF should contribute more to institution building, to administration of programmes to help with the administration of general economic policy. This was a point well taken. We shall certainly report this to headquarters.

The third point was the general issue of contact and communication with IMF. We told them that IMF management was at their disposal. If they want to discuss issues with us, they should feel free to approach us.

Q: The IMF has been a butt of criticisms, especially emanating from Third World countries, about policies that it wants them to adopt. Do you think that the symposium has in any way sensitised the IMF on African needs and problems?

A: The IMF is sensitive to the needs of African countries. In fact, among the 35 to 40 programmes between the IMF and member countries, half of them are in Africa. So this is a clear indication that we are sensitive to problems in Africa.



I think what you said is probably a false impression, which is widely spread.

## Support

Central bank governors happen to know IMF procedures. There was no misunderstanding on this issue. The IMF does not force anything on any country. The IMF does give its financial support to any country, provided it agrees on a set of policies which can help improve its balance of payments situation.

Q: Dr Julius Nyerere recently suggested that one way through which Third World countries, and Africa in particular, can draw attention to their plight is to default on their debt repayments. What effect would such a move have on the world economy?

A: Yes, I have read this. I don't know if that can be attributed to Dr Nyerere, but we did not address ourselves to the problem at the symposium. We had an excellent paper on the external debt problem of African countries. The governors looked at the issue very responsibly. In effect they indicated that the debt problem should be looked at in the overall context of the problem of resources in African countries. On that count, this is a problem where you have to look at each country separately so as to determine what solution is best.

Q: In some circles, the IMF is seen as a tool of the US, which uses it to ensure that countries adopt a certain economic orientation which in turn is reflected in their foreign policies. How true is the observation?

A: Clearly that is not true. You know that Kenya is a member of IMF. So is Tanzania. The IMF has a membership of 148 countries including the US. It operates on the basis of quotas. The US is

not even a major shareholder of quotas. It has a high percentage of quotas, but it does not have the majority of shares.

So in effect, this is a wrong impression. Well, people are entitled to their opinions, but the IMF is an important institution with a world-wide membership.

Q: IMF keeps talking about "structural changes" that developing countries should initiate. What exactly does that phrase mean?

A: Structural changes in our jargon means changes which you need to effect in areas where you need to stimulate production. In effect, you need to do this, for instance in Africa, where many parastatals are running important losses which are a drain on national budgets.

You have also the general issue of pricing policies. We feel that in some areas where subsidies are large, there is need to encourage production by increasing producer prices. These will give an incentive to farmers. Then we have the general area of supply promotion. These are what we call structural policies.

Q: Whenever countries adopt policies recommended to them by the IMF, they tend to run into political difficulties. Does the IMF take possible political repercussions into consideration when they prescribe their economic medicine?

A: I don't think you are referring to Africa. This is not true in Africa, where we have 15 programmes and I don't know a case where there have been political disturbances because of IMF.

In any case, IMF gives technical expertise to countries so that they set up coherent packages of economic policies. But these policies are decided on by each country's government.

The IMF helps by bringing

resources to ensure that changes can be made without too much difficulty. But the policies required have to be the prerogative of each government. It has to decide what it wants and then go ahead and make the changes required if it desires IMF support.

Q: Take the recent case of Sudan. Rightly or wrongly, many believe that some of Numeiry's problems resulted from his implementation of IMF recommendations, such as scrapping subsidies on staples. What is your comment?

A: First of all, I have to set the record straight. Sudan did not have an IMF programme. This is important.

Now, if you want to have subsidies and you can afford them, that is fine. But if you have subsidies that are heavy burden on your budget, you have to do away with them.

You are an African. You give money to your parents in the village to help them. If you have a good month, maybe you give them more. If you have a bad one, you give them less.

The government has to be looked at as an individual. It can only finance projects with the resources it has. This simply means it cannot subsidize indefinitely. And maybe that was the case with Sudan. The government realised that it had less resources and then removed subsidies.

Q: Are there any alternative modes of development to the one most often cited by the IMF?

A: The IMF is not a developmental institution. It is a monetary institution. It is an international central bank. Developmental policies are choices of governments. Every country has to choose its mode of development. I really cannot say more than that.

ANGOLA

UNITA MILITARY CLAIMS

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 24

[Text]

— March 19 news release: 107 Government soldiers and 20 Cubans were killed in three provinces in the first half of March; three soldiers and an «enormous quantity» of material were captured in the provinces of Moxico in the northeast, Benguela in the centre and Cuanza Norte in the north.

— March 21: Some 20 MPLA soldiers belonging to the 62nd Brigade deserted to Zaire. They were fighting in the diamond-producing Luanda Province.

— March 24. A bomb exploded in a hotel in the town of Huambo, killing 75 people; 11 Cubans, nine Bulgarians and officers of the armed forces were among the victims of the blast at the Almirante hotel on March 16. The bomb had been placed in the hotel by clandestine cells of UNITA.

Also, 11 pylons on the powerline supplying Luanda were destroyed: 15 soldiers and four Cubans were killed by mines under their vehicles during the same operation; the capital was deprived of water and electricity as a result of sabotage. It is the third time since last October that UNITA has claimed responsibility for an attack on the powerline between Luanda and Cambamba.

— March 26. 38 MPLA soldiers and seven Cubans were killed in Luanza Norte Province. A total of 41 automatic weapons, RPG-7s, two SG communication radios and various

other pieces of equipment were seized.

— March 23. The defence lines of Luena, formerly Luso, are being destroyed. Heavy artillery shells are hitting the centre of town, causing heavy casualties among MPLA forces. Civilians are abandoning the town en masse.

— March 27. A total of 17 FAPLA soldiers were killed in Cunene Province. On March 16 a contingent of FAPLA and People's Defence Organisation forces travelling from Mongua were ambushed 29km southeast of Xangongo: 17 FAPLA soldiers died and a number of others were wounded; quantities of war materiel were captured. UNITA forces suffered no dead or wounded.

— March 29. A FAPLA position in Gungo, 37km northwest of Carmona was captured on March 19. After 45 minutes of a heavy exchange of fire FAPLA forces lost 23 men and seven people's defence soldiers. All military installations, the local commissioner's headquarters, fuel trucks and a tractor were destroyed. UNITA captured 42 weapons of various types military equipment.

— April 2. A FAPLA contingent defending the town of Caxito was attacked March 23. UNITA killed 13 soldiers and a Cuban and captured two soldiers. A large quantity of weapons of varying calibres together with ammunition and bombs were seized.

— April 4. UNITA forces successfully attacked the military garrison in VougaCunhinga, northwest of Silva Porto, the capital of Bie Province March 25; guerrillas killed 10 FAPLA soldiers and six people's defence elements. Two soldiers were captured and the others ran away. The guerrillas seized 29 weapons of varying calibres and assorted ammunition and equipment. Three vehicles, an ammunition store and a P-19 radio and all buildings at the enemy post were destroyed.

— April 7. In the last days of March UNITA captured the localities of Cassongue, Santa Maria and Vouga in the provinces of Cuanza-Sul, Malange and Bie. MPLA troops suffered 156 casualties; one Cuban was killed and five captured. Assorted war equipment was captured, particularly firearms and ammunition; UNITA suffered eight casualties.

— April 8. UNITA killed 43 Government troops and captured an army officer during attacks April 2 and 4 against a road convoy and two trains. The first attack was on a convoy of vehicles near Cachingues, in the province of Bie. The second attack took place against two goods trains travelling between Luso and Teixeira de Sousa, in Moxico Province.

UNITA killed a total of 215 Angolan soldiers and two Cubans in attacks in six provinces during the last week of March; it also captured five Cubans and one Portuguese voluntary worker.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

**PURCHASE OF FRENCH HELICOPTERS**--A delegation of the French national company Aerospatiale ended April 6 a visit in Luanda which was expected to be concluded by an agreement for the purchase of 10 helicopters by Angola. Angola negotiated the purchase of 25 helicopters with Paris March 29, thus the current negotiation concerns the first part of the contract--six Gazelle combat helicopters and four patrol Dauphins; the total should cover 450m francs. The agreement is expected to be signed in the very near future. The deal is part of Angola's attempts to diversify its air combat weapons in its war against guerillas of UNITA. The Soviet Union is the main arms supplier to Luanda, which has also bought Swiss-made reconnaissance planes and Spanish anti-guerilla aircraft. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 22]

**DEFENCE AND SECURITY GUIDELINES**--The participants to the third methodological meeting of the department of defence and security of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee emphasized the need to give greater attention to the implementation of the guidelines of the first party conference on defence and security. The meeting which ended in Uige April 6 recommended that the provincial departments of defence and security should implement the 1984 directive to grant party membership to former fighters and those physically disabled in war. The meeting also recommended the political organs of the defence and security forces ensure better participation in defence and security by the grassroot organs of the party and the party youth wing. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 22]

**MOVABLE POWER SOURCE**--Alsthom-Atlantique of France has a \$8.8 million contract to supply a 20-MW mobile diesel power plant. The contract was awarded in December and the plant, to be mounted on a railway car, should be ready for delivery around the end of 1985. British industry sources say it will provide a power source for Angola's national grid that can be easily camouflaged and moved to evade air attack and should be capable of supplying a medium-size town or a major industrial installation. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 22]

**SABOTAGE OF POWERLINE**--For several days the provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malanje were without electricity because of the destruction by UNITA of a pylon in the area of Caxica 39 km from Dondo April 4. The Defence Minister began a visit to Zambia on April 6 and then went to Tanzania.

3 July 1985

At a recent meeting in Moscow Angolan Ambassador Jose Cesar Augusto Pilnoz, and his Brazilian counterpart concluded that it was necessary to strengthen cooperation between their countries. In March the Assembly decided that Angola would join the African Parliamentary Union and appointed a parliamentary group including: Bernardo de Sousa, chairman; Alfonso van Dunem Mbinda, deputy chairman; Henrique Santos Onamorei, deputy chairman; Maria Mambo Cafe, treasurer; Filipe Felizberto Monimambo; and Diogenes Boavida, Angelina R.M. Taveres Carina, Cristovao Francisco da Cunha and Colhoal Banana. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 pp 22, 23]

LOCAL OFFICIALS CRITICISED--Noe Saude, Cuanza Norte provincial commissioner, blamed the heads of various local bodies for irregularities existing in the production and economic sector in the region. He deplored the existence of many conflicts in the province, saying they were fostered by laxity and inefficiency, a situation common to practically all economic and public sectors in the province. Saude stressed that as a result there was poor distribution of goods, lack of food in schools and means of transport. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 23]

MILITARY CLAIMS--Seventeen UNITA bandits were annihilated by defence and security forces during offensive operations launched on March 4-5 in Bie and Lunda Norte provinces. On March 3, a UNITA element presented himself to Angolan authorities in Cuanza Norte province, taking advantage of the clemency policy. Defence and security forces annihilated five UNITA criminals and injured several others in the Cunhinga municipality in Bie Province on March 25. A treacherous attack on Cunhinga caused the death of 21 civilians and injured several others. Another 73 UNITA were killed at the end of March during operations launched in the Luau and Munhango regions of Moxico Province; large quantities of war materiel and documents were captured. 59 UNITA were killed during operations carried out on March 12 and 13 in Cuanza Sul, Cuando Cubango and Benguela provinces; another two UNITA were captured and large quantities of military equipment were seized. A UNITA support base was recently destroyed in Huila Province. Six UNITA were annihilated during the attack and large quantities of war equipment and Portuguese currency were captured. Four persons who had been kidnapped were rescued. In Huila Province on March 23 two UNITA were killed in a FAPLA attack on a command post mounted in the Salanhe region. In the Luau and Munhango regions of Moxico Province, 63 criminals were annihilated during attacks at the end of March. Various pieces of war equipment and documents were seized. Another support base was destroyed in the Samba Caju region of Cuanza Norte Province; 22 gangsters were killed one was taken prisoner, 90 huts were destroyed and five anti-tank rockets and other weapons and equipment were captured. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 23]

COST OF OCCUPATION--According to SWAPO, the maintenance of South African forces in Namibia cost the regime more than \$600m a year. SWAPO said that although Namibia had been a valued economic asset to South Africa up to 1979, it has since become a heavy burden; colonial settlers have given up farming and left the territory because of the intensified liberation struggle. SWAPO quoted Administrator General Willie van Nieker as saying that every white farmer in Namibia is receiving \$2,000 each year in the form of subsidy. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/411

BOTSWANA

## EFFECTS OF LONG DROUGHT DESCRIBED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 85 p 7

[Text]

### GABORONE.

TWO of the most popular new songs in Botswana today deal with rain. Both by the recording star Hugh Masekela, "The Rainmaker", and "It's Raining", get plenty of air time on the radio, and anywhere people gather one or two are likely to be humming along.

The Botswana (Botswana people) can be forgiven for their obsession with the weather. The country has not had a normal rainy season in four years, and while the long drought finally ended this year in neighbouring Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique, Botswana's government was recently forced to "prolong the "drought-stricken" designation applied to most of the country for another year.

Some rain did finally fall in January and February, raising hopes, and prompting officials to declare the drought over in a wide area of the north-east along the border with Zimbabwe. Restrictions on the use of water in the capital had already been lifted, and the ministry of agri-

culture suggested the grain harvest might improve for the first time since 1981.

But the hopes turned out to be premature. Only about 10 percent of the population live in the area hit by rain, and the prime growing areas around Gaborone and Lobatse were largely bypassed. In some of the most densely inhabited and most fertile parts of the country, seasonal rainfall is 60 percent below normal.

Botswana has always been different from its neighbours. Bordered by some of the most turbulent nations on the continent, for almost 20 years the sparsely populated country — about three-quarters of it desert — has nonetheless maintained the highest growth rate and one of the lowest profiles in Africa.

The foreign minister, Dr Gaoitse Chiepe, recently said Botswana's comparative anonymity was a sign of its success since independence in 1966.

She said: "Certainly everyone knows about the trouble spots in the world. Our pragmatic policies and peaceful econo-



mic developments are not perhaps the kind of things that make world headlines."

That success and affluence are now under siege. After diamonds, which provide a third of government revenues, the most important foreign export is beef. But drought has already killed 400 000 cattle out of a national herd of three million.

The worst-hit herds are small ones belonging to poor rural households, eliminating their main access to milk, meat and muscle for ploughing. To offset some of the burden, the government is spending close to about P1 million buying up old and weak animals at artificially high prices.

Malnutrition is becoming an increasing problem. Last year the World Food Programme of the United Nations provided supplementary diets to 60 percent of the population. By next year, says WFP representative Mr Georges Lambrinides, "supplementary" food may be the only meal many people get.

Said Mr Lambrinides: "Even in a good season (cereal production) covers less than a third of their needs. Now in a bad season it's less than nothing — perhaps 3 or 4 percent of needs."

The last "good season" was in 1981 when the crop — mainly sorghum, maize and cowpeas — totalled 55 000 tonnes out of the national requirements of 100 000 tonnes.

Last year, the worst since independence, the crop was a disastrous 7 200 tonnes. Although it may improve slightly this season, the finance ministry's rural development unit predicts 90 percent

of Botswana's food will have to be imported.

In its most recent survey, the unit found that one-third of pre-school children are undernourished. About 1 000 of those are classed severely malnourished.

According to Mr Lambrinides, the figure would be much higher — perhaps 60 percent — if not for the large-scale importation of food. The WFP now classes 370 000 people out of the population of one million as "vulnerable" to undernourishment.

The figure — which includes pregnant mothers, pre-schoolers, the aged, infirm, and has recently been expanded to include children between ages six and 10 — used to be 100 000. In addition, the programme classes 210 000 schoolchildren and 20 000 residents of remote areas as most in need of food aid.

The Botswana government has accepted much of the responsibility for providing relief. A quarter of the imported food has been purchased on the commercial market, and an extensive series of relief programmes costing about P33 million has been undertaken.

Plans include a work scheme which could provide 55 000 people with temporary jobs, offsetting some of the worst financial effects of the drought. Cash incentives are being provided to farmers to clear their land for extra planting, and 2.5 million doses of vaccine against botulism among cattle are being provided at government expense.

The government is also financing drilling costs for new wells, vitamin and mineral supplements to students. — Gemini.



BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AID--Italy has given six vehicles to the Government to increase the means of transport for political refugees at the Dukwe refugee camp. The keys to the vehicles, four trucks and two ambulances, were presented to the Undersecretary in the Office of the President. Italy has granted a supply of pharmaceutical and veterinary equipment towards the drought relief programme and is to grant \$1.5m over a period of five years towards the establishment of a Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research at Sebele. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 32]

DROUGHT EFFECTS--President Masire declared Botswana drought-stricken for the fourth year in succession, and said that 70% of the country's population was in areas seriously affected. The Government had set aside about \$30m to alleviate the effects of the drought. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 32]

CS0: 3400/411

3 July 1985

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

## NATION RECOVERING FROM NGUEMA'S MISRULE

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 May 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Malabo—These days, the airport here is filled with the comings and goings of United Nations experts, Spanish and French aid officials, nuns, missionaries and returning Equatorial Guineans. Economic activity is reviving, but the county is still dilapidated, its streets deserted, the plantations overgrown.

Geographically split between the mainland enclave of Rio Muni and the Island of Bioko in the Gulf of Guinea, Equatorial Guinea is one of the world's least known countries.

When independence from Spain came in 1968, the population was wholly inexperienced in self-government. In the election which followed, Marcias Nguema Biyogo became its first president. Over 11 years a reasonably prosperous country was transformed into a place of abject poverty.

The bush had reclaimed the cocoa and coffee plantations. There was no electricity. Water was turned on for one hour each day. The post office was padlocked. The National Bank was closed.

Equatorial Guinea had had one of the best school systems in Africa. Nine out of 10 children attended school. In the 1970s, however, the system went into decline as educators--as well as doctors, engineers, other professionals and intellectuals--fled the country, suspected as possible opponents.

By 1974 the few remaining expatriate experts had been expelled, as had the resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

The seas off the coast of Equatorial Guinea are rich with fish and fishing had been a major source of nutrition. But fishing fell drastically when the president, fearing a mass exodus by sea, made owning a fishing boat or a canoe an offence punishable by death.

On the island's fertile volcanic soil many plantations had been growing high-grade cocoa, the country's principal source of revenue. But cocoa exports dropped from 45 000 tons worth US\$25.5 million in 1967, to 5 000 tons by 1978.

Timber exports, principally outkome, walnut and mahogany, fell in the same proportion. Coffee exports, which had brought in US\$6 million in 1968 were non-existent by 1979. The Nigerians working the plantations had fled.

There had been one doctor per 7 000 inhabitants and six hospital beds per 1 000 population. By 1970 the doctors had fled and the hospitals had closed.

Today, the crumbling Malabo hospital, a few Chinese, Cuban and Soviet doctors work alongside about 30 Equatorial Guinean doctors who have received two years' medical training. There was a serious outbreak of cholera in April 1984. Typhoid is rampant. So is lethal cerebral malaria.

Surrounded by the palm-fringed waters of the Gulf of Guinea, Malabo has an air of decaying elegance. Buildings are in serious disrepair. Hardly a car is to be seen. The potholed streets are mainly deserted. Garbage dumped in huge piles on the streets brings out the rats after sundown.

Marcias was replaced in 1979 by his nephew and former Defence Minister, Lt Col Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees immediately gave emergency assistance for people who had fled and were returning.

The international community wanted to help rehabilitate the country. The UN and French and Spanish aid programmes spent personnel. Emergency food was distributed to the population by the World Food Programme. Petrol was imported and the generators repaired so that Malabo could once again have electricity.

"But to see the fruits of these projects one still has to wait. To rehabilitate cocoa plantations one has to repair, plant, and then wait for the harvest. That takes several years.

"Today cocoa exports have risen to 9 000 tons a year--still a long way from the 45 000 tons exported in 1968. An important World Bank cocoa project will start this year. UNDP, with financing from the United Nations Capital Development Fund, started a cocoa project one-and-a-half-years ago, but the results are only just coming in."

UNDP is also helping with a hydro-electric project to provide electricity to Luba, a port which is the second largest town on the island, as well as rehabilitating the central market.

Food staples and other essentials are slowly reappearing. The first census has been completed. The World Food Programme continues food distribution to the reopened schools.

Hein-Caceres says: "I think the country can dig itself out of the hole in four or five years. Despite the immense task that lies ahead, this is a country that is full of hope. Nature has been generous. Anything you plant here grows.

"The country has the potential of being self-sufficient in food. Malabo has a good natural deep-water harbour and the mainland enclave of Rio Muni has access to particularly rich fishing water."

ETHIOPIA

GENERAL SECRETARY LAUDS MARINE TRANSPORT SERVICES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 May 85 pp 1, 2 4

[Text] Assab (ENA)--Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday lauded the contributions of the marine transport services to the national economy.

Comrade Mengistu was addressing comrades working at the Assab Port, which has a capacity of loading and unloading a total of 12,000 tons daily when he went to the Assab administration to inaugurate the biggest modern ship in the country named "Abiyot" (revolution).

When the Revolutionary Leader arrived yesterday at Assab, he was welcomed by Comrade Youssuf Ahmed, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications, Comrade Tekle-Mariam Mengistu First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the Assab Administration, and other comrades.

A guard of honour presented arms, which was later inspected by Comrade Mengistu.

Briefing was given to Comrade Mengistu in the presence of Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), Comrade Kassa Gabre, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Construction, Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of the WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, members of the CC of the WPE, Mr Kurt Janson, United Nations Under-Secretary General and Coordinator of Drought Relief Aid in Ethiopia, Comrade Sok Tae Uk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in Revolutionary Ethiopia, and other comrades.

Comrade Tekle-Mariam gave explanations on the political, economic and social activities in Assab administration. He stressed the encouraging achievements scored particularly in the field of health and education and noted that Assab town is on the way to attaining total literacy within a foreseeable future.

Comrade Tekle-Mariam said that thousands of tons of food, grain, clothing and other relief items are being handled at the Assab port in the effort being made to withstand the drought problem. He elaborated on the support made to the nomads in the province who had suffered from the drought and pointed out that programmes are under way to enable them to become self-sufficient by organising them as members of fishermen and salt producers' co-operatives.

An extensive briefing was also given by Comrade Yousuf to the Revolutionary Leader on the services of the Assab Port and its future development. He noted that the port is being strengthened in all aspects in accordance with the attention being paid to it by the Party and the Revolutionary Government.

Accordingly, the port, which used to handle no less than 300,000 to 400,000 tons in the past, has extended its services today to cover up to two million tons of various goods and commodities, it was noted in the briefing.

It was also reported that the Maritime Transport Service in addition to its regular services is engaged in loading and unloading relief donations to drought victims, the major role of which is played by the workers of the port.

In an effort to alleviate congestion due to transportation problems, the National Defence Force is giving tremendous service by deploying its numerous vehicles and members in the transport of relief supplies to compatriots affected by the drought.

It was noted that the assistance of the members of the Ministry of National Defence in the transport of relief supplies for drought victims from the port to the hinterland will continue.

The necessary preparations are under way to establish a marine technology institute in line with the programme worked out to expand shipping technology in Ethiopia, it was learnt. Students will join the institute and will undergo a marine training course lasting from nine to ten years majoring in higher engineering, communications and other kinds of subjects, it was reported.

Efforts are also being made to establish a boat factory that would produce 60 boats per year in collaboration with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The factory, which is scheduled to produce its first boat in December 1979 Ethiopian calendar, is expected to manufacture boats that would carry 60 tons each and other fishing boats.

The Revolutionary Leader gave the necessary directives to establish a fish industry that would be supported by the fish resources secured as a result of the new boats to be manufactured.

It was mentioned during the tour that a feasibility study is under way for the opening of a railway service between Addis Ababa and the port of Assab in order to alleviate present transportation problems.

The Revolutionary Leader was also briefed that a modern airport will be built in Assab to further improve the port facilities.

Comrade Mengistu later inspected new residential units built at a cost of eight million birr by the port administration for port workers.

The WPE General Secretary also inaugurated the new modern ship named 'Abiot,' one of the four ships bought at a cost of 35 million birr each in order to strengthen the maritime transport service.

The remaining three ships will arrive at the port of Assab soon, it was learnt. The new ship can carry over 10,800 tons of freight.

The Revolutionary Leader was later briefed on the development and plans of the port by Comrade Commander Zeleke Bogale, General Manager of Maritime Transport Authority.

The WPE General Secretary also saw the damage caused by the torrential rain which poured on Assab last Sunday and was informed that the problem had been put under control through a concerted effort.

CSO: 3400/378



ETHIOPIA

SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS ISSUE 7-POINT STATEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The three-day seminar in which heads of the various political departments of the Revolutionary Armed Forces took part wound up Sunday at the headquarters of the Central Sector Command after adopting a seven-point statement.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Major General Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna, member of the CC of WPE and Head of the Main Political Administration of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, recalled the struggle waged and the sacrifices paid to attain the party leadership.

He explained the importance of party leadership for strengthening revolutionary activities for attainment of revolutionary objectives.

Comrade Major General Gebreyes reaffirmed the stand of WPE to give high consideration for the strengthening of the defence force besides the efforts being made to enhance the progress and prosperity of the people.

He urged constant vigilance against the enemies of the revolution and emphasized the importance of strengthening organizational and ideological work in the armed forces.

Comrade Major General Gebreyes noted the achievements that had been registered after the formation of the party and pointed out that present activities are paving the ground for major accomplishments in the future. In this connection, he mentioned the directives to be given by the party for the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The seven-point statement issued by the participants of the seminar includes the strengthening of ideological and organizational work in order to build the combat readiness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and for the success of the building of the defence force charted by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government, the qualitative development of the National Military Service and of the Territorial People's Militia and the translation into deeds of the national call recently made by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

CSO: 3400/378

3 July 1985

## ETHIOPIA

## BRIEFS

HIGH-VOLTAGE GRID--Jijiga (ENA)--The high-voltage power lines grid from Awash to Jijiga distribution centres installed at a cost of 26 million birr by the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) was inaugurated here yesterday. The new hydro-electric power transmission extension from the Koka Hydro-Electric Station through the Awash power station will serve seven provinces in Haraighe region. Speaking earlier, Comrade Teklu Behailu, Head of the main department of the eastern region of the Authority noted that in line with the priority given by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to speed up implementation of development projects to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the region, 315 kms of high-voltage transmission lines with 23 distribution stations have already been installed as part of rural electrification programme. The new hydro-electric power project saves one million birr in foreign exchange which otherwise would have been spent on importing diesel oil for electric-generating motors. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 May 85 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 3400/378

GHANA

#### ABANDONED SOVIET PROJECTS FOR REHABILITATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Data and feasibility reports on Soviet projects abandoned in 1966 are to be up-dated for re-negotiation before reactivation.

Mr A.F. Voistrenchenko, leader of the three-man Soviet delegation currently in the country, disclosed this at Ho at the weekend when he addressed a meeting of District Secretaries, District Organizing Assistants of CDRs, members of the December 31 Women's Movement and other cadres of the revolution in the region.

He observed that the abandonment of the projects was a great financial loss to both the Soviet Union and Ghana.

He told the meeting that his country was interested in the economic survival of Ghana and advised the cadres to be more deeply involved in the decision-making process.

Mr Voistrenchenko commended the democratization efforts of the PNDC and pointed out that the Soviet Union would continue to co-operate with it for the total success of the revolution.

He said it was the right of each country to build its own economy without outside interference, but there is the need for international assistance and co-operation.

He called on the cadres, especially the women, to actively get involved in the December 31 Revolution.

The Volta Regional Secretary Colonel Kwame Amable who also addressed the meeting said the Volta Region has the potential for modern and scientific agriculture but lack of finance had hindered its development.

Col Amable, therefore, hoped that the delegation would persuade the Soviet Government to give financial assistance for the development of the region.--  
GNA

CSO: 3400/405

GHANA

## IMF CREDIT FACILITY TO PROVIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 May 85 pp 1, 9

[Article by Wendy Asiama and Kojo Sam]

[Text]

**THE International Monetary Fund (IMF) is preparing a large agricultural credit facility for Ghana aimed at boosting agricultural production in the country. The disbursement of the facility is expected to take off by the end of the year.**

The credit facility is also expected to remove marketing cover, storage and processing constraints that face the agricultural sector.

In the industrial sector, IMF is also preparing a sector rehabilitation credit which will provide disbursement of foreign exchange cover to provide essential raw materials and spare parts for selected high priority industries in the country.

Speaking in an interview in Accra yesterday, Mr Seung H. Choi, resident representative of the World Bank in Ghana said emphasis will be given to those industries with high domestic value added, by utilising local raw materials such as rubber, tobacco, cotton manufacturing, oil palm, sheanuts, coconut and metal processing.

Mr Choi admitted that the World Bank-sponsored agricultural programmes have in the past had mixed results and said the objectives of these projects have not been achieved.

The resident representative noted that some of the agricultural projects have proved to be too expensive, complex and time-consuming.

The IMF, he said, is now re-orienting its approach to providing support for basic infrastructure improvement on a nationwide basis in areas like storage and marketing, agro-processing industries and extension services.

Mr Choi disclosed also that a nine-member World Bank team has arrived in the country to appraise Ghana's education and health sectors which, he said, has been neglected for far too long.

The team, he said, will look into the provision of textbooks and other stationeries for schools and also assist in the provision of drugs and other medical supplies for the country's hospitals.

Touching on the energy sector, Mr Choi said a team from Ghana will be going to Washington to negotiate for the rehabilitation of diesel-powered stations of the Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) in the Northern Sector to improve the power distribution network.

CSO: 3400/405

GHANA

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL TO CONSTRUCT DAM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 May 85 p 16

[Article by Rose Hayford]

[Text]

**THE World Vision International (WVI), an evangelistic ministry, is to construct a dam from Gomoa Buduattah to Akramang on the Winneba road at a cost of more than 300,00 dollars.**

This was disclosed by the chief of Buduattah, Nana A. Bonsu II, at a communal labour of the people last week-end during which they weeded around the town's health post.

The government is also to complete work on the town's hospital which is already in operation by early next month.

Nana Bonsu commended the people of the town for their high communal spirit which has given the WVI the urge to help finance projects in the area

Nana Bonsu said the WVI has so far provided the town with a day-care centre and well.

He said old pipelines are presently being replaced by new ones from Ojobi to enable the people to enjoy pipeborne water by August.

Nana Bonsu explained that the WVI has expressed the desire to help communities which would start development programmes on their own.

He also mentioned that the town's youth association has pledged to use contributions from members for profitable ventures instead of picnics and parties.

Nana Bonsu noted that members have therefore started making meaningful contributions towards the development of the town.

CSO: 3400/404

GHANA

JAPANESE SIGN AGREEMENT TO IMPROVE FISHING INDUSTRY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

**GHANA and Japan yesterday signed an agreement under which Japan will provide Ghana a grant of 450 million Yen (nearly 1.8million dollars) or C95.4 million to improve Ghana's fishing industry.**

The grant will be used by the government to buy outboard and marine engines, fishing nets, vehicles and other necessary accessories from Japan. It will also cover services necessary for the transportation of the equipment to Ghana.

Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, signed for Ghana while Mr Yoshiaki Kotaki, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, signed for his country.

Signing the agreement, Dr Asamoah said the government will ensure proper and effective use of the grant under the agreement which takes immediate effect.

Dr Asamoah noted that the grant being the fourth Japanese aid to Ghana this year alone is a manifestation of the cordial relations between the two countries and a testimony of Japan's concern for Ghana's development.

He recalled the 698million Yen (approx. C153.7 million) to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) for the rehabilitation of its radio and television systems, 300 million Yen (approx. C68.9 million) for the government's Maternal and Child Nutrition Improvement Programme and a cultural grant of 44 million Yen (nearly C9.18 million) also to the GBC for the purchase of television programme production equipment.



Dr Asamoah conveyed the PNDC's gratitude to the Japanese Government for Japan's continuing interest in Ghana's socio-economic development, particularly through the provision of resources for strategic areas of the country's national life on terms that do not worsen Ghana's debt burden, and hoped this would continue.

The Foreign Affairs Secretary observed that the fishing industry is one area the government is tackling seriously in its agricultural policy towards the overall economic development of the country.

He added that the government, is pursuing its agricultural policy se-

riously to provide adequate food for the people, and this would be followed by abundant fish and meat production in the determination not to see a repetition of the 1983 famine.

Mr Kotaki was happy that Japan, a fishing nation in Asia can co-operate with Ghana, a fishing nation in Africa for further development of their fishing industries.

Mr Kotaki therefore expressed his belief that the assistance will contribute to increasing the fish catch and to provide the people with more and inexpensive fish in the near future.

He disclosed that Mr Victor Dowuona, Director of the Fisheries Department is visiting Japan to

study the Japanese fishing industry at the invitation of a Japanese local fishing association which is interested in technical co-operation with Ghana.

Mr Kotaki who expressed his gratitude to the PNDC for its co-operation with Japan in various international activities hoped Mr Dowuona's visit will create other dimensions to the fisheries development in Ghana, adding that "the already cordial and friendly relations between our two countries will no doubt be strengthened by such interaction in the Japanese private sector as well as government co-operation"

CSO: 3400/405

3 July 1985

## GHANA

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BENIN OUTLINED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 May 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Abdul Aziz]

[Text]

**THE Ghana-Benin Permanent Joint Commission for co-operation has adopted a common report to be studied by both governments for ratification.**

The report, if ratified, will increase the volume of trade between Ghana and Benin in many fields.

The areas of co-operation that the two delegations identified include wood processing where Benin has expressed willingness to import from Ghana plywood, veneer, furniture and certain species of wood while Ghana will import from Benin glue, paint and varnish.

Ghana has also accepted to export to Benin, items such as iron rods, nails and enamelware.

To improve the textile industry, Ghana on her part, has expressed her readiness to import lint cotton from Benin, while Benin on her part, will acquire some textile products made in Ghana.

On chemical industry, Benin expressed her interest in the importation of Ghana's talcum powder especially dusting powder; in turn, Ghana

will import some selected chemical products from Benin.

Other areas where the two countries are going to exchange products include the food industry, through which Benin will import from Ghana palm kernel, palm oil and sheanuts while Ghana will also import from Benin macaroni, spaghetti and noodles.

Other areas the two countries deliberated on included the leather and rubber industries, mining and technical assistance.

At the closing session, the Under Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, Mr Kwame

Akrofi, expressed his ministry's gratitude to the delegations from bringing the deliberations to a successful end.

Mr Lucien Tonoukouin, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin in Ghana said Ghana and Benin whose fragile economies are at the mercy of international financial institutions have no other way but to increase co-operation to lessen the dependency on such bodies.

The leaders of the two delegations who signed the final report were Miss Alice Attuah and Mr Kamadjako Roger of Ghana and Benin respectively.

GHANA

# QUAINOO URGES INCREASED ARMED FORCES EFFICIENCY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 May 85 p 1

[Article by Fiifi Mensah]

[Text]

**THE Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, has stressed the need for efficiency in the Armed Forces in order to achieve positive results.**

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the week-long Naval Officers Convention at the Sekondi Naval Base, the Force Commander stated that efficiency is the barest minimum quality required from the forces.

General Quainoo stated that since all organisations are established to achieve positive results, the Ghana Armed Forces, must justify the expectations of the people by its contributions to the Ghanaian society.

An armed force eager to pride itself on its professionalism must have the ability to do the right things at the right time, he said.

The Force Commander said to be effective, officers must have bold minds that

are competent and sensitive to human values and which understands the importance of fitness.

Major-General Quainoo stated that any attempt to increase the efficiency of the Navy will be fruitless, if the officers fail to question things and seek improvement.

The Force Commander emphasised the need for officers to eradicate such character flaws as indecision, deceit, selfishness and cowardice.

Problems, he said, must be analysed carefully in the light of the prevailing economic situation.

Those present at the convention which was under the theme, "Increasing Efficiency in the Navy," included the Western Regional Secretary, Dr E. G. A. Don-Arthur, Commodore Joseph Oppong, Chief of Naval Staff, Group Captain A. K. Dumashie, Commanding Officer, Air Force Station, Takoradi and Lt.-Col. J. H. Smith, Director of Military Training.

CSO: 3400/404

GHANA

#### BRIEFS

**BAUXITE PROJECT**--The government will spend 1.5 billion dollars on the bauxite project at Kyebi in the Eastern Region. This was disclosed by the Under-Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Fred Ohene Kena, at a durbar of students and tutors of St Paul's Technical School at Kukurantumi on Sunday. The durbar was organised by the tutors to bring the students abreast with some national issues. According to Mr Ohene Kena, the project will involve the provision of mining equipment, construction of rail lines and smelter house for the processing of alumina into aluminium. Mr Ohene Kena disclosed that a team of Russian experts will soon arrive in the country to undertake feasibility studies on the project. The Under-Secretary said that after final reports had been submitted by the team the government will then decide which firm to enter into agreement with. After the signing of the agreement the government will then decide if the smelter should be built at Tema or Kyebi, he added. In her contribution, Mrs Aanaa Enin, a member of the PNDC noted that the future of the country is very bright and therefore urged the youth to put their weight behind the government. The Eastern Regional Secretary, Mr D.O. Agyekum, who also contributed, said to enable the nation to build a sound economy much will depend on Ghanaians attitude to work. [Article by Isaac Asante] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 May 85 p 1]

**COPRA FOR GDR**--About 600 tonnes of copra valued at 470,000 dollars are being loaded at the Takoradi Harbour for shipment to the German Democratic Republic (GDR). An experimental shipment of 134 tonnes valued at 100,500 dollars were shipped to the GDR last January. Disclosing this yesterday, Mr Henry Bentil, Managing Director of the Export Promotion Company, said money used to purchase the copra was mobilized by a consortium of six commercial houses which so far has released C45 million. He said the company has up to date purchased C60 million worth of copra for export. Mr Bentil said the main problem facing the company was lack of finance to effect prompt payment of copra bought from the copra centres. As a result of lack of finance, large consignments of copra are locked up in the bush, he added, and appealed to financial institutions to come to the aid of the company. The Western Regional Secretary, Dr E.G.A. Don-Arthur, who inspected the loading of the copra at the harbour, regretted that the banks were only paying lip service to the export drive.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 May 85 p 1]

**RADAR MAINTENANCE COURSE PLANNED**--The Regional Maritime Academy is to introduce a one-year diploma course in Radar Maintenance as from January, next year. Briefing the Planning Committee for this year's World Telecommunications Day when it visited the Academy yesterday, Mr Nassin Marcos, head of the Radio and Electronics Department said it is one of the measures aimed at upgrading the institute. Mr Marcos further explained that it has become necessary to introduce the course to provide further training for students who have completed the two-year course in Radio Electronics and have the Marine Radio General Certificate (MRGC). He, however, expressed dissatisfaction at the rate at which students who pass out of the Academy find it difficult getting admission on ships for their practical training. At the moment, he said, 17 out of the 20 students who passed out last year have still not found places for their practicals. On funding of the Academy, Mr Marcos said Norway and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are willing to help but not until the member countries have contributed their quota. Mr Marcos was hopeful that with better salary scale and competent lecturers, the Academy would perform efficiently since it is better equipped than most similar institutions in the United Kingdom. [Article by Janet Quartcy] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 May 85 p 16]

**PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED**--Bulgaria and Ghana signed a protocol agreement to expand areas of economic, scientific and technical co-operation. Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov and the PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary Mr Paul Victor Obeng, signed the protocol at the end of official talks in Sofia, Bulgaria. The protocol includes a study of possibilities to build industrial and agricultural centres in Ghana, development of relations in transport and desire to speed up the process to make bilateral co-operation a reality. A joint Bulgarian-Ghanaian Commission will be created to build small and medium industrial and agricultural companies with the aim of covering Ghana's needs and exporting to Bulgaria and other countries.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 May 85 p 1]

**NEW COCOA PRICES**--The Ghana Cocoa Board announces for the information of the general public that the new producer price at all the buying centres approved by the PNDC for Cocoa for the crop year 1985/86 beginning from the light crop which opens on June 7, 1985 is as follows: ¢1,698.00 per head load of 30 kg Grades I and II naked beans ex-scale or ¢3,594.10 per bag of 62.5 kg or ¢56,600.00 per metric tonne. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 May 85 p 5]



CZECH PRESS AID--The Czechoslovak News Agency CHEKETA is preparing a new agreement to exchange views and photographs as well as offer courses for journalists from African countries. This was disclosed in Accra on Tuesday by the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Ladislav Sobr, when he inspected equipment including teleprinters, radio receivers and voltage regulators presented by CHEKETA to the Ghana News Agency in 1961. Mr Sobr explained that his visit was to enable him to acquaint himself with the state of the machines after 24 years and to hold discussions with CHEKETA on his findings. The chief technical superintendent of the GNA, Mr R.K. Smith, who took the Ambassador round, told him that the teleprinters and radio receivers broke down some time ago due to lack of spare parts and that only the voltage regulator was still functioning.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 31 May 85 p 5]

MILITIA TRAINING UNDERWAY--A large number of militiamen drawn from the various CDR Zones within the Jasikan district are being trained at Jasikan to operate along the country's borders. Speaking to newsmen on Monday, Mr U.S. Clarke, Jasikan District Secretary, said with the next major cocoa season around the corner, the cadres would be trained to combat the activities of cocoa and coffee smugglers. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 May 85 p 1]

CHADIAN IMMIGRANT RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM--An eighteen member committee has been formed in the Eastern Region to identify and set up camps to resettle immigrants from the Chadian belt as well as to prepare a programme to train and engage them in gainful ventures. In addition, the committee is charged with the responsibility of drawing up regional estimates and mobilising local resources for their maintenance. Inaugurating the committee at a ceremony in Koforidua, the Regional Secretary, Mr D.O. Agyekum, said that Thana like several other countries had provided suitable living conditions for the immigrants, hence their influx into the country. He accepted that though their presence poses a social menace, their influx cannot be curbed and as such, it is necessary to have a special committee to deal positively with the problem. The chairman of the committee, Mr B.L. Laryea who is also the Regional Administrative Officer suggested the setting up of three sub-committees within the committee itself to ensure efficiency. [Article by Salome Donkor] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 May 85 p 11]

MILITIAMEN FOR LABOR POOL--Fifteen members of the People's Militia at Tweapease Number Two near Nkawkaw, have formed a labour pool to help farmers in the area on their farms for minimal fees. The group charges ₵300 for clearing an acre of land as against ₵600 charged by ordinary farm hands. The volunteers have cleared more than 160 acres (64 hectares) of land for more than 40 farmers in the area for cultivation since the formation of the pool about six months ago. They also help cocoa farmers to rehabilitate their burnt and aged cocoa farms. Mr Louis Martey, leader of the group who disclosed this to the "Graphic" in an interview at Tweapease Number Two, said in addition to their farming activities, the members sweep the local market and principal streets of the village on market days and also help the sole toll collector to collect market tolls.

He added that the voluntary exercise at the market had helped the Abirem Sub-District Council to obtain twice the revenue being realized from the market previously. Additionally, Mr Martey said the volunteers patrol the village at night to check thieves from raiding the village. The group has already constructed two public places of convenience for the people, he added. Mr Martey appealed to the government to provide the members with Wellington boots, uniform and matchets to enable them to operate more efficiently. [Article by Samuel Kyei-Boateng] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 May 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/408

GUINEA

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE DISCUSSES COUNTRYMEN ABROAD

Conakry HOROYA in French 5 May 85 pp 4-5

[Interview with Jean Claude Diallo, secretary of state for Guineans abroad, by Mamadou Saliou Balde, Alhassane Tangué Bah and Aliou Diallo; on 30 April 1985, in the office of the secretary of state]

[Text] One of the important steps taken to return Guinea to normalcy has doubtless been the creation of a ministerial department responsible for Guineans abroad. The department is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The new secretary of state heading it is one of our young officials chosen from the numerous exiles whom the former regime unjustly labeled "anti-Guinean," while in fact they were only opposed to the dictatorial regime of the party-state.

Our colleagues, Mamadou Saliou Balde, Alhassane Tangué Bah and Aliou Diallo, met with this young official, Mr Jean Claude Diallo, who philosophized about his status and agreed to talk with them about the objectives set out for this department of "aid and assistance."

Together they discussed many questions concerning the life of Guineans abroad.

We publish here the substance of that interview, which took place on 30 April at 1300 hours in the office of Secretary of State Jean Claude Diallo, who in his official capacity just recently visited Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Senegal, Togo, France, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG].

[Question] Mr Secretary of State, we have come to talk with you about the problems of Guineans abroad; but before coming to that subject, I would like for you to give us a description, if only a summary one, of your department.

[Answer] As you know, this department was created on 18 December 1984, a historic date for our country, the date of President Lansana Conte's first declaration concerning the restructuring of the government. The creation of this secretariat of state was also itself an event, because it is the first

time in Africa that a government recognized that there were Guineans abroad, Guineans who left their country during the 26 years of bloody dictatorship of the old regime.

The department is a whole new creation. It has to get set up. That means that everything must be built from the ground up, if it is to function properly.

You know that I myself hardly even know Guinea anymore. I left the country 17 years ago. So I have to look around me, I have to get to know my country all over again, I must rediscover it. Structuring this department and choosing the people to run it are not easy tasks. That is why I prefer to go slowly but surely.

This department will have a number of specific technical offices. I believe, for example, that one of the important ones will be the office of integration which we are hoping to establish: an office for the integration of statistics and human resources, an office that will concern itself with all the problems of census-taking and the socio-vocational categorization of Guineans living overseas. This office should also look at infrastructural problems, analyze the available data, work with the various ministries, actually, to insure that the much talked-about facilities for the reception of returning Guineans are in fact created.

That is what I want to tell you now about the department, which is working as hard as it can to define itself.

[Question] Do you have some idea of the number of skilled Guineans who have already returned?

[Answer] I do not know yet if all those who have returned have come to see me, but I already have files on 200 of them. Most of them are young. There are others who have returned some other way. They have come back by themselves.

[Question] Can you give us an exact figure on the number of Guineans living abroad?

[Answer] One could cite several figures, and there are as many figures as there are sources. Some say 3 million, others maintain that there are 2 million, still others give the count as 2.5 million.

So! The very uncertainty about these statistics proves the necessity of taking a census of Guineans who left the country over those 26 years. And that is why the first thing my department plans to do is to take a concrete, thorough census.

In that connection, I plan to make good use of the trip I shall be making to Europe in May to launch this campaign.

[Question] How do you plan to find all of those Guineans, wherever they may be?

[Answer] I would plan to make use of the press to launch my appeal. And in that appeal I am going to ask that every Guinean residing abroad register with the Guinean Embassy closest to his place of residence. For we want to have precise figures.

[Question] A census of Guineans overseas poses concrete problems. For example, there are wives and children of our compatriots who have married citizens of other countries...

[Answer] We are aware of these problems. There are people of Guinean stock who are not Guineans. There is also the problem of mixed households. And in the latter case one will have to look closely at the status of the children. Are the children born to a Guinean man married to a foreign woman Guineans or not?

In each case we are going to ask, in our communique, for the registration of every person with any ties to Guinea, whether strong or weak. Only through the information on the registration cards will we be able to determine the person's connection to Guinea...

With regard to the number of citizens living abroad, I think we should stay with the approximate figure of 2 million. There may be a few more or a few less; but this is the figure which seems to me personally to be the most realistic. But never mind that! The truth will emerge as the result of the census that we are going to get under way in the next few days. That is what will give us, by the end of the year, the exact figure.

[Question] Will the personnel at our embassies be responsible for carrying out this exhaustive census, or do you expect to send temporary additional people to the scene to do this work?

[Answer] It will not be a classic census operation. That would have been desirable, but we might not have enough resources to do it. That is why we must simply count on the good faith of Guineans abroad, in other words it is up to them to take the trouble to be registered.

[Question] What is involved?

[Answer] Little information is required--things like "I have read in such and such a newspaper...Other people informed me...I am such and such...My name is such and such...My connection with Guinea is as follows..." and so forth. All that data will then be assembled at the embassies and communicated to us here. And then we will use it to make as exhaustive a census as possible.

We want to do it this way because we know that Guineans are dispersed everywhere in the host countries. Take for example the Guinean diplomatic mission in Senegal, which also represents us in Mauritania, Cape Verde and Gambia. In considering the case of Mauritania, we will find that there are Guineans in Nouakchott and Nouadibou, but also in Zouerat, in the iron mines. So, if they do not make the effort to write to the embassy in order to register, well it will be very difficult!

That is why I am already taking advantage of this opportunity to ask all Guineans who may receive the paper in which this interview will appear to make the necessary effort to register themselves right now. And this will already be a first step. We say this because we know that HOROYA gets out and goes everywhere.



We are launching this appeal because if we do not know who is where, and who is doing what, we in our department will not be able to do our job properly.

[Question] Let us come back to the problem of reintegration. After 3 April, the Guinean Government launched an appeal to emigrants to return in order to participate in the development of the country. But has the government created the facilities needed for the social reinsertion of these emigres?

[Answer] As you say, when Guinea was liberated, and I am using the word intentionally, when it was liberated on 3 April, it was only natural for the government to send out this appeal to all the sons and daughters of Guinea everywhere, since the old political order which had prevented them from coming here no longer existed. Once the old order was gone and a new order installed, the country was naturally opened up to everyone.

The fact that we may not have the facilities to accommodate all the Guineans living overseas, because the facilities now in existence are not even sufficient to satisfy the needs of those who stayed here at home, that is another problem.

But the government was expressing its concern by announcing to everyone that "your country is open to you again." Now it is up to them to decide, to say whether they want to come back or not. So I personally think that this question of whether the government has created the facilities to accommodate them misses the point. The whole reason the government created this department is so that it can work with the other departments to create those accommodations, which do not yet exist. The old regime denied that there were any refugees. It denied that there were Guinean opponents of the regime living abroad. And in fact this is one of the biggest problems we are facing right now. Not even the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) had ever recognized that there were Guineans in exile.

It was not until July 1984, at the second international conference for assistance to African refugees, that the UNHCR first recognized that there were Guinean refugees. I say there "were" Guinean refugees, because as of 3 April the status of refugee no longer exists here. Guinea is open.

[Question] When the UNHCR recognized the existence of refugees, did it at the same time agree to help Guinea reintegrate them?

[Answer] The High Commission has already provided substantial assistance, more than a million dollars in emergency aid, since September 1984. But one must realize that the UNHCR effort is only a temporary operation, an emergency relief effort that may go 6 months to a year, no longer.

Now when we speak of reintegration problems, there are specialized organizations which can put resources at our disposal.

It is with that in mind that our department is going to make contacts both with existing agencies in host countries where the refugees have been living and with non governmental organizations [NGO's] that are involved with refugee problems. There is the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration [ICM] in Geneva, for example, which is willing to assist us. But we will have to see what kind of basis might be agreed upon for such assistance. For it would not

be right to allow someone to collect a great deal of money on behalf of Guinea if Guinea were not actually going to get much out of it. This is a question for negotiation. There are other organizations in the FRG, church organizations which deal with these kinds of problems. We will contact all of them, for we must have outside resources, and here at home we must find the spiritual resources required to make those who return feel accepted.

[Question] At this particular time the need is being felt to reduce the size of the civil service. In fact steps are now under way to achieve this. Can the many white-collar members of the diaspora be integrated into the civil service? If not, then what is going to become of those compatriots who have established technical qualifications?

[Answer] Guineans from abroad will not necessarily be coming back to take government employment. That is a false problem. We in the government understand this. I know just how hard the government is working to reduce the size of the civil service.

And one must also understand that those who are going to remain in the civil service are going to be those with valuable skills. The head of state confirmed this on 3 April in his message to the nation. Guinea has competent technicians and skilled workers, both here and abroad. And Guinea can use all of them. The speech of 3 April makes this quite clear.

Those who say that the civil service is going to be decimated in order to take on Guineans from abroad are people who want to sow confusion and create doubt where none should exist. There are very concrete reasons for reducing the size of the civil service. There is a plethora of personnel, everyone knows this. Guineans abroad know this too. Some of them want to return to Guinea to set themselves up in private business...

Now, if there are individuals who have skills, and for whom the civil service has openings, they will be brought in.

[Question] Does this mean that competitive merit is soon going to become the principle for selection of government workers, so that jobs will go only to those with the necessary qualifications?

[Answer] This should be asked of the minister of state for administration and public service. He is in the best position to answer that.

But we are sure that objective selection criteria will be set up. There is going to be new emphasis on the spirit of competition.

Thus, every competitive position will be open to all Guineans, as was the case for example with the staff of the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa]. And so the best candidates will be chosen for the positions available. And that will not be limited solely to the civil service. On the contrary, this is what will be done in every domain.

Everywhere, in all countries with market-oriented economies, the spirit of competition prevails. So Guinea will only be following the example of what is done everywhere else.

[Question] We have spoken of the civil service and you have said that not all Guineans living abroad will necessarily be coming back to take positions in the civil service.

But considering the weakness, let us even say the nonexistence of the private sector, what other prospects are open right now to those who have already returned since 3 April, most of whom do not have the resources needed to go into business for themselves?

[Answer] We are taking steps right now. And I am telling you the truth, I do not want to disclose what initiatives we have undertaken, because I do not know if those initiatives are going to work out the way we hope.

I can only tell you that some of our compatriots who have returned came back just after 3 April. Many arrived before the establishment of this secretariat of state. They have taken the initiative. We are trying to follow up on those cases. I would say another thing, which is that the files we have here do not just consist of applications for employment with the civil service. Most of them concern people who want to open up small businesses. And those who want to go in the civil service have followed the normal procedures, going through the ministries concerned which have already given their approval but still lack the funds. Indeed, it is the lack of funds which is creating the problems.

[Question] You have made several trips here and there, both in Africa and in Europe. What have you been able to accomplish through the various contacts you have made with the diaspora?

[Answer] I must say first of all that on my trips to these countries I have been warmly welcomed. There has not been a single country where the creation of this department was not happily greeted by the Guineans living there, who see in that step a recognition of their existence as people who do not want to remain Guinean emigres.

Everywhere problems were posed and discussed. Attendance at all the meetings was large. And participation in the form of serious thought about how the situation in Guinea can be improved was very widespread.

As for the problems facing Guineans in the African countries where they find themselves, I must say that those Guineans have been living in countries where they were warmly welcomed as brothers. In Ivory Coast, in Senegal, in Sierra Leone...they have had hospitable welcomes everywhere. The problems they have encountered are frequently the same kinds of problems as the host country nationals themselves sometimes face.

And in that connection, we now have in place embassies to keep us informed about all these things. From now on the embassies will be concerning themselves with the problems of the Guineans.

Under the old regime, when the authorities of a host country brought a Guinean's problems to the attention of one of our embassies, the embassy showed no interest in the case unless the Guinean had a connection with the mission. When this was not the case, the embassy said that as far as it was concerned, he was not a Guinean.

Now our embassies have been invaded by Guineans who are happy to go there to get help with their problems. And we are going to help these embassies in their efforts to find solutions to the problems of Guineans, almost all of whom eventually want their papers, particularly their passport.

[Question] Your department, by the very nature of the problems with which it concerns itself, seems to be of a temporary nature. Does this mean that eventually we will reach a point where we no longer have to occupy ourselves with Guineans who are abroad, all of them exiles?

[Answer] Let me first of all make a correction. You must understand that this department, even if it no longer exists as a secretariat of state, will have to continue functioning as an agency concerned with the problems of Guineans who live abroad. But the substance would still be the same.

That said, I will point out that after 3, 4 or 5 years we will review the situation and draw the appropriate conclusions.

Once the objectives established have been reached, the department, in its current form, will no longer have any reason to exist.

Indeed, as soon as the conditions for reintegration of the exiles are met, there will no longer be any Guineans in exile. Instead, one would have Guineans living abroad but nevertheless remaining full-fledged Guineans who have chosen to live elsewhere and who may return and depart once more as they see fit. They will be no less Guinean citizens than those Guinean officials who are posted to other countries.

[Question] What kind of image do Guineans now living abroad have of Guinea today?

[Answer] Guineans living abroad have remained very attached to Guinea, psychologically. They deeply love their country. Their thoughts are the same as the thoughts of their compatriots who remained here inside the country.

Like the latter, they are saddened by the deterioration of Guinea after 26 years of independence. Their pride is hurt.

All of them agree that the country must rise up and start developing at a healthy pace. And they want to participate in this effort of national reconstruction, in every way they can. This is praiseworthy.

9516  
CSO : 3419/408



KENYA

CRACK SECURITY SQUAD FORMED AT TANZANIAN BORDER

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 14 May 85 p 3

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text] A special security crack squad has been launched in Nyanza Province.

This is in the wake of a wave of crime along the Kenya/Tanzania border following the disarming of Tanzania's Jeshi la Mgambo (Peoples' Militia), The Kenya Times learnt yesterday.

Speaking to The Kenya Times, the Nyanza Provincial Commissioner, Mr Simon Mungalla, explained that following a decision by the Tanzanian government to disarm the militia, trafficking of arms by some Tanzanian fleeing their country to avoid being disarmed had increased.

Mungalla charged that some of the Tanzanians belonged to the border tribe and had some relatives in Kenya. "They are well acquainted with the geography of our country," he said.

Mungalla, however, pointed out that Kenya was happy with Tanzania's decision to disarm the militia as this would help curb cattle rustling and other crime on the border.

He noted that since provincial security forces swung into action, a number of people had been netted and some charged in court.

He criticised some sections of the local Press (not Kenya Times), for blowing the crime reports out of proportion. "Those reporters who are bent on sensational reporting are not doing us any good. We need co-operation from everyone. The Press should not give an impression that there is no law and order," he said.

Referring to a recent report that a huge crowd recently burnt suspects' houses in Migori, South Nyanza district, the PC said 200, and not 1,000 people as reported had resorted to mob justice.

The PC said the criminals had learnt of the villagers' plan and fled so that only their homes were burnt.

CSO: 3400/355



KENYA

FORMER AMIN OFFICER NETTED IN JOINT SECURITY OPERATION

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 May 85 pp 1, 20

[Article by Mitch Odera and George Munji]

[Text] A former senior officer in dictator Idi Amin's army in Uganda has been arrested in Kenya for having been involved in the clandestine Ngoroko activities in West Pokot district.

The officer identified as Major Mauwa is due to appear before an Eldoret court in June for a trial within a trial to assess accusations that he promoted "war-like activities" in West Pokot, Kenya Times learnt yesterday.

Depending on the outcome of the trial within trial, he may face a treason charge, police sources in Kitale, where he is held, told the Kenya Times.

Details of his arrest and the charge he is facing could not be divulged in view of the pending court proceedings but it was understood that his arrest followed a combined Kenya-Uganda security operation.

Major Mauwa is also facing a charge of murdering four people in Kenya.

West Pokot district borders Uganda and cattle rustling menace had at one time been rampant involving wanton killings and destruction of property until it was quelled by the security forces.

The Ngoroko terror came to a height following the overthrow of Amin from power in 1979. The ouster set Amin's soldiers on the run for their lives. Some of them were believed to have settled for Ngorokoism (cattle rustling). Stock thieves would supply them with stolen livestock for their livelihood and in turn they would supply the Ngorokos with sophisticated weapons. Since then, Kenya and Uganda have teamed up in border security operations.

In March last year some 170 assorted firearms, several rounds of ammunition and more than 8,000 head of cattle were recovered along the Kenya-Uganda border following joint security operations between the two sister countries.

The Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr Justus ole Tipis, had told the press then that the joint operation would continue to promote peace and security along the common border.

A former Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Francis Lotodo, who hailed from West Pokot, had also been accused of promoting war-like activities in the district but the state later dropped this charge in February last year as he continued to serve an 18-month jail sentence for making false mileage claims.

CSO: 3400/355

KENYA

NYAMU OUTLINES ROLE OF PARTY NEWSPAPERS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 5

[Article by Richard Keya]

[Text] The Kenya Times' newspapers lay emphasis on positive ideals which foster love, peace and unity while focussing on issues and discussing them objectively and intelligently, the managing director of Kenya Times group of newspapers, Mr Habel Nyamu said yesterday.

Kenya Times will continue to promote peace, fellowship and to build bridges of understanding between peoples, he added.

Addressing members of the Rotary Club of Nairobi South During a luncheon they held at a Nairobi hotel, Nyamu said Kenya Times being the only national newspaper was distinct from commercial newspapers and other similar publications.

He said there were occasions where the paper focussed on personalities and individuals to show how they were contributing to national development.

He said to divert the readers' attention to storm-in-a-tea-cup controversies was a gross disservice to the nation.

Nyamu noted that such controversies help perpetuate tendencies which sack people's mental and physical energies instead of engaging in issues and challenges which face people in a Third World nation.

He said Kenya Times must carve for itself a reputation which was not of sensational reporting.

He said that when President Daniel arap Moi launched the Kanu newspapers two years ago, he gave a mandate to the paper to report truthfully, fairly and objectively without fear or favour.

Nyamu added that while the paper continues to endeavour to be objective and unbiased, it has always shunned sensational reporting as playing up minor issues may not be in the interest of love between individuals.

He gave an example of the recent court proceedings against students of the University of Nairobi where Kenya Times did not give undue emphasis like some sections of the Press which he said played up the issue to an extent that it appeared in the minds of people that a major political crisis had developed in the country.

He said the truth was that a handful of students had behaved in a manner not conducive to peace. The charges they faced were the same charges any other Kenyan breaking the law would have faced, said Nyamu, adding that the Kanu newspapers found it illogical to blow the case out of proportion in pursuit of a few more sales figures.

CSO: 3400/355

KENYA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIAN TRADE BOOST POSSIBLE--The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Okondo has said there is plenty of room to boost trade between Kenya and Yugoslavia. The Minister said this on Wednesday in his office when he met the Yugoslavian Minister for Trade and Economic Relations, Mr Zivoradi Kovacevic. Plans are underway to strengthen and increase the trade between the two countries, said Mr Okondo. He said Kenya is very interested in starting joint ventures with the Yugoslavian companies in irrigation, electrification, commerce and textile industry and his planned visit to Yugoslavia later this month will directly deal with these matters. Mr Kovacevic said his country is ready to co-operate with Kenya in all fields for the mutual benefit of the two countries. (KNA) [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 May 85 p 9]

AUSTRIAN AIR PACT SIGNED--Kenya and Austria have signed a bilateral air services agreement to facilitate regular air transport between the two countries. There will be two flights per week in both directions and each airline will transport about 150 passengers per flight. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 May 85 p 9]

MOI URGES IMF FLEXIBILITY--President Moi called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) yesterday to be flexible in its conditions for economic adjustment in order to reflect the realities in each country. The President said Africa faces numerous problems but they vary from country to country and hence the need to give a consistent approach to each case. President Moi was speaking to the governors of African central banks, and officials of the IMF and the World Bank, who called on him at State House, Nairobi. He told the IMF that some countries were faced with critical situations and only by quick action could they be saved from total economic collapse. The President said the crisis in Africa was mistakenly blamed on economic mismanagement, but the truth was that adverse weather conditions and fluctuating commodity prices had thrown out of gear budgetary planning and management in most parts of the continent. And he urged the IMF to try to understand the factors involved in order that a smooth working relationship could be established. Recalling that the IMF and the World Bank were founded in 1946 to reconstruct the war-shattered economies of Europe, the President noted that a lot could be achieved if a similar financial effort was put into use in Africa. (KNA). [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 May 85 p 32]

PERMANENT SECRETARY CHANGES ANNOUNCED--President Daniel arap Moi yesterday announced a minor reshuffle for permanent secretaries following the retirement of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Mr Leo Odero, who has attained the age of 55. Mr David Mwiraria has been transferred from the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs to replace Odero as PS for Education, Science and Technology. Mr John Gituma moves to the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The new PS for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is Mr D.R. Mboya who has been Kenya's Ambassador to the Sudan. Odero has been appointed chairman of Kenya Airways after his retirement from the civil service while Dr Taaita Towett moves to the Kenya Seed Company as chairman. [Article by Francis Muroki] [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 9 May 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/357



LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MINEWORKERS RECRUITED--There was an 18% increase in the number of mine-workers from Lesotho recruited to work in South African goldmines in January this year, compared with the figure for January last year; figures show that 9600 Basotho workers were recruited in January this year.  
[Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 32]

CSO: 3400/411

MOZAMBIQUE

LABOR SHORTAGE THREATENS CITRUS CROP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 1

[Article by B. Niquice: "Fruit for Export in Danger of Deterioration"]

[Text] The Citrus Fruit Enterprise of Maputo is facing serious problems due to lack of manpower for picking grapefruit in an area estimated at about 600 hectares; this could threaten its target of producing 11,330 tons of this product, one of the main sources of foreign exchanges. As a matter of fact, out of the 11,330 tons of grapefruit established as the target for this year, more than 30 percent are intended for export. This information was obtained from the manager of production unit, Antonio Cabral. He said that this problem is known to the agencies of the provincial government and the Executive Council of the City of Maputo but "as of this moment, nothing has been done" to put an end to this situation.

Located in the Umbeliuzi zone of the district of Boane, in Maputo, the "Maputo Citrus Fruit" Enterprise is engaged in the production of citrus fruit for export, for domestic industry, and for domestic consumption.

The grapefruit harvest began early this month on an area estimated at around 600 hectares by a labor force of about 1,000 workers, a number which the enterprise management considers to be quite insignificant due to the high productivity of the plants this year.

"This problem," according to enterprise manager Cabral, "was immediately communicated to the agencies of the provincial government and the Executive Council of the city of Maputo but the latter have not yet commented on it and the enterprise is left to its own devices in handling this affair."

"This problem has been dragging on for several years and was debated several times during meetings both in the Agriculture Ministry and the Provincial Government but so far there has been no concrete response," Antonio Cabral explained. "I do not understand how one could hesitate on a product that is so strategic for our exports," said the manager of the "Citrus Fruit of Maputo" Enterprise.

Our interview subject noted that "I see no difference between cashews and citrus fruit," since, in his opinion, daily necessities should be made available to the population who would volunteer to help in harvesting the fruit, similar to what is happening in the case of cashews.

Another assumption expressed by Antonio Cabral has to do with the existence of a large number of workers in various production units who at this time are not working due to energy problems or due to the lack of raw materials. In his opinion, these workers could for the moment be taken on by enterprises that need more workers. "We are in danger of losing foreign exchange merely because of a manpower shortage," said Antonio Cabral.

As a matter of fact, the "Citrus Fruit of Maputo" Enterprise in one of this newspaper's issues placed an ad asking all institution managements who for any reason whatsoever have workers who are temporarily unproductive to get them to participate in the citrus fruit harvest for this season with a guarantee of wage payments which they would normally draw in their regular workplaces.

As we were able to discover, the citrus enterprise would need at least 300 workers more for this harvest drive and they would have to collect about 80-100 crates of 15 kilograms, each, per day, if we keep in mind that 10 tons are to be harvested per hectare.

#### Possible Solution to Problem

In the meantime, in the course of a telephone conversation with agencies of the Executive Council of the City and the provincial government, a high official in these government agencies confirmed the statements made by the manager of the "Citrus Fruit of Maputo" Enterprise as to the manpower shortage for the harvest.

The same official indicated that the provincial agriculture directorate has been charged to solve this problem in coordination with the provincial council of the OTM [Mozambican Worker Organization].

An official of the Maputo Provincial Agricultural Directorate told our reporter that efforts are under way to solve this problem:

"In coordination with the secretariat of the provincial council of the OTM, we have already mobilized more than 100 workers for various enterprises and we are coordinating with the respective managements so that these workers might for the moment be assigned to the enterprise throughout the entire citrus harvest," the official said.

The same source added that workers at the Provincial Agriculture Directorate are organizing themselves voluntarily to make their contribution to the enterprise in the citrus fruit harvest.

#### More Problems

But the enterprise is also struggling with other, secondary problems, such as transportation to ship the fruit from the collective farm to the main office of the enterprise, and, in certain cases, from the enterprise main office to the processing enterprises (LOUMAR [expansion unknown] and others) and to the enterprises connected with the distribution of fruit for domestic consumption (HORTOFRUTICOLA [expansion unknown]).

As we were able to discover, this problem is due to the fact that armed bandits destroyed a considerable number of enterprise vehicles and tractors 2 months ago.

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CSO: 3442/303

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC PLANNING EXPERTS COURSE ENDS IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] Action taken in city of Beira. The leader of the Province of Sofala, Marcelino dos Santos, last Saturday morning, in the Palace of the People's Assembly in the city of Beira, presided over the closing ceremony for the seminar and first refresher training course on economic management and planning which had been given in the provincial capital of Sofala since 1 April.

The course--which among other things was intended to train the technical supervisory personnel of the enterprises in order to improve the management and planning of economic activities--was attended by directors and heads of the planning department of the enterprises under the control of the provincial directorates of industry and energy, of agriculture, of construction and water, of transportation and communications, and of labor, with a total of 23 students.

The classes for this course were given by a team of specialists from the GOSPLAN [State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR] of the Soviet Union and a Mozambican who prepared the content of the seminar and the course so as to train economic management personnel in the province of Sofala.

According to a document presented on that occasion by Luis Silva, chairman of the Provincial Planning Commission in Sofala, the course was also attended by members of the provincial government who are in charge of the planning sector, of finances and of banking, as well as the respective planning officials who have an average education level of the 10th class and an average age of 32 years.

The seminar's content primarily dealt with the organization of economic management and planning, particularly regarding the planning of the socialist economy, organization and planning of industrial production, statistics, and economic analysis.

As Luis Silva reported, the seminar and first refresher training course not only provided basic knowledge on economic planning and management but also

made the government leaders and enterprise management personnel aware of economic management problems.

In addressing the closing session, the leader of the province of Sofala hailed all the course participants, instructors, as well as directors and heads of planning departments.

Marcelino dos Santos made special mention of the Soviet management personnel who, as he said, made it possible to give this course and to turn the entire effort into a success.

Later, Marcelino dos Santos hailed "the best students in the course and those who were most outstanding because they are examples for us and they are guides who can show us the best way to go."

He added that the construction of socialism in the country cannot be accomplished without a mastery of science and technology.

The students contributed 10,500.00 MT [meticals] to the support of the country's defensive capability. Early Saturday afternoon, Marcelino dos Santos socialized with the course trainees at a reception given in the rooms of the Beira executive council.

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CSO: 3442/303



MOZAMBIQUE

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS FACTORIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 85 p 8

[Text] Following the visit it had made to Mozambique since Sunday, the parliamentary delegation from Poland yesterday visited some economic units located in Maputo.

During the morning, the delegation from the Diet [Sejm] (the Parliament) of Poland visited the Industrial Company of Matola and in the afternoon it dropped in at Caju de Mocambique in Machava.

At these production units, the head of the Polish delegation, Zbigniew Gertych, the vice president of the Diet and the head of the visiting party, was briefed on their operation not only with the help of the explanations provided by the enterprise officials but also through the inspections he made in the various sections.

At the Industrial Company of Matola, the first production unit visited yesterday, the Polish members of parliament were briefed on the way in which the company carries out its daily activities and on the difficulties which the factory is facing in an effort to work at full speed.

On Tuesday, the Polish delegation went to Inhaca where it spent almost the entire day and had an opportunity to get an idea of the tourist potential and the wealth of marine products of which the island is an example.

The program for the visit of the Poles to Mozambique--a visit which ends today, Thursday--calls for trips to the economic units and places of political, historical, and cultural interest.

This is the first visit by a Polish parliamentary delegation to Mozambique and it marks the start of closer contact between the People's Assembly and the Diet as well as other levels, as was noted at the beginning of the talks by delegation head Zbigniew Gertych who is also an outstanding member of the Polish United Workers Party.

The purpose of the visit was not only to facilitate an exchange of experiences on the parliamentary level but also, according to Zbigniew Gertych, to manifest the support and political solidarity of the Polish people with the Mozambican people.

Poland is a people's democracy. The highest governing body is the Diet whose legislative term runs for 4 years. The last elections were held on 23 March 1980.

All citizens who are 18 years of age can vote and an individual can run for office starting at the age of 21.

Out of the 460 deputies constituting the Diet, 216 are members of the Polish United Workers Party, 113 are members of the United Peasant Party, 37 are members of the Democratic Party, and 49 do not belong to any party.

Representatives of religious organizations are included among those 49 members. Women represent 23 percent of all deputies.

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CS0: 3442/303

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO NEIGHBORHOODS GET LATIN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] Residents of the boroughs of Malhangalene, Xipamanine, Polana-Canico, Hulene, Mahlazine, and Bagamoyo, in Maputo, yesterday with representatives of the solidarity groups and committees based in the country's capital, planned various specific efforts which each of the organizations will carry out in the consumer cooperatives, nurseries, and schools of the respective burroughs. This initiative is a part of Solidarity Week in conjunction with the celebration of the 10th anniversary of national independence. Late in the afternoon, a political-cultural event took place in "Studio 222" with speeches by the ambassador from Nicaragua to Mozambique, David McField and Alvaro Lima, representative of ABRASSO [Brazilian Association of Solidarity with the Mozambican People] of Brazil.

The various solidarity groups and committees decided to do specific types of work in the consumer cooperatives, nurseries, and schools in the various burroughs of Maputo as a better way of expressing their solidarity with the Mozambican people who this year celebrate the 10th anniversary of their national independence.

This activity included support for and improvement of working conditions and efficiency in the schools, consumer cooperatives, nurseries, and other activity centers in the boroughs.

The political-cultural event, held in the "Studio 222" motion picture theater, was attended by the country's Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Daniel Saul Banze who was accompanied by AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples] Secretary-General Abner Sansao Muthemba.

The representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in the RPM [Mozambican People's Republic], of the solidarity groups and committees, of the democratic and social-professional mass organizations, and many invited guests also attended this political-cultural event.

The event was devoted to the struggle which the peoples of the American continent are fighting against the common enemy: International imperialism.

Tackling this issue, with major emphasis on Latin America, the Nicaraguan diplomat said that solidarity is an act of struggle for the survival of the oppressed peoples against the maneuvers of imperialism.

McField denounced the recent economic blockade ordered by the United States against his country, saying that in spite of all this, "The Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist front counts on the fighting solidarity of all people."

"We are a nonaligned, Sandinist country with a multiparty system and this scares imperialism since it constitutes a great alternative to the region's people," said the Nicaraguan ambassador.

He reaffirmed his people's solidarity with the struggle of the Mozambican people against the armed bandits and for the construction of a more just society for everybody.

In this connection, McField said that "Neither blackmail, nor political-economic pressures will make us turn back from our road to liberty. The enemy is a snake with many heads, some of which are very pretty."

The ambassador from Nicaragua called upon the international community to increase its support for Mozambique so as to speed up the defeat of the armed bandits.

"It is not easy to rebuild in a war situation imposed by the enemy of the Mozambican revolution. This is a difficult struggle which is being fought in the midst of many economic difficulties, shortage of management personnel, and all problems that a revolution must overcome," the diplomat emphasized.

He extended the fighting solidarity of his country's people and those of Latin America in general to the peace-loving peoples. He denounced the racist system of "apartheid" and reaffirmed the solidarity with the South African ANC and SWAPO of Namibia, as well as the peoples of southern Africa in general.

Alvaro Lima, the representative of ABRASSO, in turn expressed the solidarity of the Brazilian people with all peoples who are fighting against the common enemy, international imperialism.

Alvaro Lima considered solidarity to be an act of self-defense of all peoples who are fighting for the same cause: Peace, liberty, and social progress for all humanity.

The ABRASSO representative stated that his association condemns the recent economic blockade against the Nicaraguan state. He denounced the "apartheid" regime of South Africa, reaffirming support for the ANC and SWAPO of Namibia.

At the end of the event, the meeting was addressed by Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Daniel Saul Banze who, in the name of the FRELIMO Party and the government of the RPM hailed this solidarity gathering, considering it an instrument in the struggle of all peace-loving peoples.

In the meantime, Antonio Augusto Jaime, AMASP delegate in the province of Sofala, met with Mozambican workers, cooperants, and members of AMASP living in the city of Beira to take up the objectives of solidarity between the peoples of the world in the context of Solidarity Week which has been going on since last Saturday throughout the country.

Addressing those present, the AMASP delegate briefly reviewed the activities carried out by FRELIMO in the field of solidarity which, according to him, date back to the time of the creation of FRELIMO.

Antonio Jaime placed particular emphasis on the solidarity displayed by the Mozambican people in making sacrifices so as to support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

"In closing our borders with the Rhodesia of Smith, we were aware of the consequences of these measures but we did that because, for us, solidarity is something constant," he said.

On Sunday, meetings were held with residents of the districts of the city of Beira in an effort to provide clarification on the meaning and importance of solidarity as well as the activities to be carried out during the week.

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MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST ELECTRIC POWER LINE FOR INHAMBANE-MAXIXE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 85 p 8

[Text] The first tower on the high-voltage electric power line from the city of Inhambane to Maxixe, covering a distance of about 30 kilometers, was put in place in Guiua. The total cost of this project has not yet been determined but it is estimated that it will be more than 10,000 contos. It is hoped that it will be completed within a maximum period of 2 years. The first tower was put in place by Governor Pascoal Zandamela as part of Industry Week.

In an interview given to our correspondent, Joaquim Gaspar, operations manager for the Mozambique Electric Power Company in Inhambane, said that the initial layout for the Inhambane-Maxixe high-voltage power line called for a branch at Mutamba to benefit not only the ceramics plant but also the Agostinho Neto communal village. Due to the shortage of material, it was decided to divert the line less than 4 kilometers from Mutamba with a view to saving towers and about 4,000 meters of overhead cable. Because of this decision the Agostinho Neto communal village will not get any benefit from that line.

The operations manager of the Electric Power Company of Mozambique said in Inhambane that a large portion of the material that is absolutely needed for the completion of the undertaking is already in the province; the capacity of this power line will be 33 kilowatts. As a matter of fact, 200 of the 290 towers [poles], which will be used on this project, have already been received, along with 80 percent of the overhead cable.

The construction of this power line represents an initiative adopted by the Electric Power Company of Mozambique as a result of the damage done about 10 months ago to the underwater cable that carried electric energy produced by the Inhambane power plant, intended to supply the city of Maxixe. Initially, it was assumed that a new underwater cable would be laid to replace the other one which was laid about 20 years ago. But, in view of the high cost of this operation, since it would be necessary to use a large-capacity barge or a tugboat to lay the underwater cable in the bay of Inhambane, this idea was dropped.

We shortly expect the arrival, at Inhambane, of a technician from Maputo to repair the damage to the underwater cable. If this operation is successful, the city of Maxixe will be able once again to receive energy produced at the Inhambane power plant, even though the high-voltage overhead power line has not yet been completed.

On the other hand, the Electric Power Company of Mozambique in Inhambane will achieve a monthly saving of about 27,000 liters which are being spent to supply the alternate power plant that was installed in Maxixe after the damage to the underwater cable.

In Inhambane, the Electric Power Company of Mozambique expects in medium-range terms to extend the supply of electric to the districts of Homoine, Morrumbene, and Massinga, from the Maxixe substation, and to the districts of Jangamo, Lindela, and Inharrime, through the extension of the line which will supply the Mutamba ceramics plant.

This action will make it possible to achieve a considerable fuel saving; this fuel is currently being used to supply the small electric power plants installed in these districts; at the same time there will be an efficient supply of installed capacity from the Inhambane power plant. At this time, this energy source works only at 50 percent of its installed capacity.

The Electric Power Company of Mozambique in Inhambane recently completed the installation of the high-voltage power line from the provincial capital to the Tofo-Mar tourist complex. This line, which has a capacity of 33 kv, cost about 10,000 contos.

Although it was completed already more than a month ago, the line is still not operational due to the fact that the low-voltage grids have not yet been installed from the four transformer stations installed along the line. This undertaking, carried out primarily to benefit the Tofo-Mar tourist complex, is undersupplied since, except for its assembly, the work on renewing the electrical installation of this tourist facility, which was damaged, has not yet been completed. On the other hand, the line should already be able to supply the water lifting station which supplies the public but so far the electric pump has not yet been installed.

It is expected that the high-voltage Inhambane-Tofo-Mar power line will be used for the Salela maternity hospital, commercial establishments, the health station, and the school in the Josina Machel district at the Tofo-Barra intersection.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COTTON OUTPUT INCREASE URGED--The party district committee in Mocimboa da Praia, in the province of Cabo Delgado recommended a major increase in the output of cotton to help the TEXMANTA [expansion unknown] factory in the city of Pemba and that efforts be made to complete the lime factory and the buildings of the secondary school on the basis of local resources. These recommendations were issued during the sixth meeting of the party district committee in Mocimboa da Praia which was held last month. On that occasion, questions concerning the 1984-1985 farm season, farm product price fixing, land distribution, and the political-military situation were analyzed. The administrator of the district of Mocimboa da Praia said on that occasion that it is necessary to increase the output of cotton to help the TEXMANTA factory according to guidelines issued by President Samora Machel during the opening of that textile complex in September of last year. The tenth meeting of the district assembly was also held last month in that district of Cabo Delgado; it also analyzed various aspects, including the 1984-1985 agricultural season. In this connection, the meeting concluded that the district of Mocimboa da Praia has made considerable progress in land distribution thanks to the support given by the district of Mueda since many families worked and produced much food in that district, thus solving the land shortage in Mocimboa da Praia. On the other hand, the meeting criticized the fact that there are incorrect attitudes to be found among some military personnel in the district townships who intimidate the people by the use of weapons. It must be emphasized that the participants and the population contributed 31,000 meticals to boost the country's defensive capacity. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 2] 5058

CSO: 3442/303

NAMIBIA

ANTI-APARTHEID NORWEGIAN ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED, SENDS AID

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 16 May 85 p 85

[Article by Ross Brown]

[Text] Deep in the seemingly endless Norwegian forest, 160 km north-east of Oslo near the Swedish border, is a log house with snow on the roof six months of the year from which a group of young Norwegians is battling apartheid.

The cellar is packed with pamphlets and books supporting Namibian independence, the rear with supplies to be flown to refugees. To the casual observer it looks like an unassuming ski chalet, but a few days after receiving his Nobel Peace Prize, Bishop Desmond Tutu made a point of paying a visit.

This is the headquarters of the Namibia Foreningen (NF), an association started to help victims of South Africa's policies in Namibia. Located remote Elverum, it is on the verge of launching its biggest project.

Contributed

Financed in part by the Norwegian Government, the association is to open a secondary school in the Congo this autumn which will offer technical training to Namibians. Eventually it will accommodate 600 students between the ages of 13 and 15.

Steinar Saetervadet, a former supermarket executive who gave up his job to lead the group, said: "The NF will supply Norwegian teachers who will work alongside Namibian teachers.

"The Norwegian Foreign Affairs Department has contributed Z\$8 million to building the school, and Z\$5 million to running it the first five years."

Bente Pederson, a representative of the group, says the memory of Norway's war-time occupation "is one reason why a small association, with a few members, gets almost total support of 17 000 residents." They see Namibia in a similar light, as a weak country struggling against a formidable military power.

The NF was born after a church leader decided in 1980 to do something concrete against apartheid. The ensuing campaign collected 22 tonnes of goods to be sent to Africa. The NF took up the campaign. The log headquarters was donated by the municipality, and several townspeople help out as volunteers.

Inside is a second-hand shop selling clothes, paintings, yarn from Guatemala and Kenya and other items from Third World countries.

#### Refugees' Needs

At the rear is the warehouse, which was once a dance-hall and is now used to store boxes containing protein biscuits, clothes, ballpoint pens, books, hoes, bikes and hospital equipment to be shipped to refugee camps in Angola and Zambia.

Said Pederson: "These are things the refugees say they need, and most are collected after campaigns by school pupils all over Norway."

Upstairs is a library and seminar room, and the office where plans for the school opening are under way.

Despite the government's aid, the school will not be able to support itself without more funding. Another Z\$18 million is needed which the group hopes to get from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a nationwide collection campaign.

Experience with other projects suggests the school will succeed. An NF printshop has operated successfully for two years in Lusaka, Zambia. Now employing two instructors, it is training 20 Namibians, five of them women, for a career in graphics.

Eight Namibians received earlier training, and returned to Africa with a complete print shop. They now produce educational and information material for refugees, but demand is so great the present quarters need to be expanded.

#### Expand Project

The group also plans to expand a project in Nyango, Zambia, where 20 Namibian women are being taught sewing and weaving. Thirteen additional students will be added, to be quartered in a "container house" made from one of the Swedish-built wooden containers used to transport goods to refugees.

Similar containers were used to ship 125 prefabricated houses to Namibians in Angola. The houses were designed by Vietnamese refugees in Elverum.

The NF's remote headquarters has been visited by Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO, with which the Norwegians co-operate. But the highlight of their brief history was Bishop Tutu's visit last December.

Bishop Tutu was greeted in the same hall used by the defiant Norwegian Parliament in 1940.--GEMINI

CSO: 3400/361



3 July 1985

## NAMIBIA

## BRIEFS

ACTIONS AGAINST SWAPO--Security forces shot dead 19 SWAPO insurgents in early March. The latest actions brought to 207 the number of insurgents killed in 1985. The toll had raised to 224 as of April 4. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English May 85 p 23]

LANDMINE NEAR OSHAKATI KILLS 3--Windhoek--Two civilians were killed and one seriously injured near Oshakati on Monday when their vehicle hit a landmine, the South West African Broadcasting Corporation reported yesterday. Those killed were 34-year-old Mr Ishuna Angula and 18-year-old Natalia Johannes. Mr Johannes Amagondjo is in a serious condition in the Oshakati state hospital. Seven others suffered light injuries. The incident occurred about 10 km north of Oshakati late Monday afternoon. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/361

SOUTH AFRICA

# CABINET SWITCH GIVES ADDED POWER BASE TO DE KLERK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE seeming "demotion" of the National Party Transvaal leader, Mr F W de Klerk, from Minister of Home Affairs to chairman of the White "own affairs" Ministers' Council, will in fact give him greater responsibility, say senior political commentators.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, has also said he does not view "own affairs" ministers as junior to "general affairs" ministers.

Mr De Klerk will succeed the late Dr Nak van der Merwe, who was Free State NP leader, as chairman of the Ministers' Council of the White House of Assembly. In Cabinet seniority, the two men were almost equal.

In this week's Cabinet reshuffle, Mr Botha took Home Affairs from Mr De Klerk and gave the portfolio to "general affairs" Cabinet newcomer, Mr Stoffel Botha.

But Mr De Klerk retains "general affairs" portfolio of National

Education, in addition to being chairman of the White Ministers' Council and Minister of the Budget in the House of Assembly.

These positions give him great power in White "own affairs" on the eve of the transfer of many departments to the Ministers' Council from the four provincial administrations.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, PFP leader, said that in removing Home Affairs from Mr De Klerk, the State President would free the Transvaal NP leader to conduct a more active fight against the CP/HNP alliance in the province.

He believed it was significant that Mr De Klerk would remain Minister of National Education and Mr Piet Clase of the Free State would become minister of White "own affairs" education.

This indicated that White Education would be closely controlled, possibly to placate the rightwing.

Overall, the shuffled Cabinet held no "great

surprises", said Dr Slabbert.

Mr Botha had not used the opportunity to get rid of any existing ministers.

A senior front-bench-er, who wished to be unnamed, said he believed Mr De Klerk would not have more time for electioneering.

"I believe the State President wanted an experienced and senior man to control the transfer of powers from provincial councils to the 'own affairs' White Ministers' Council.

"Mr De Klerk controlled provincial matters until fairly recently when these were taken under the wing of Mr Chris Heunis.

"Mr De Klerk would

therefore be better informed than most of his colleagues on the ramifications of the transfer."

In any case, Home Affairs had been stripped of much of its important work, which had been transferred to Constitutional Development and Planning (including Group Areas) and "Home Affairs".

It was left with immigration, citizenship, the Population Register and the Electoral Act.

Dr Christoffel van der Merwe, NP for Helderkruid and NP information officer, said that the appointment of a Cabinet Minister of Mr De Klerk's seniority indicated the importance attached to the post of chairman of the Ministers' Council.

The previous chairman was Dr Van der Merwe who had been ailing, so in this respect Mr De Klerk could be seen as the first fulltime head of White "own affairs".

"As far as the work is concerned I do not see it as giving him any relief. If anything, he will have more work and greater status in dealing with White "own affairs" issues in the House of Assembly.

"Within the next 12 months we will see all the major "Home Affairs" functions of the provincial administrations, including education, transferred to the Ministers' Council. It is a significant and important post," said Dr Van der Merwe.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK COUNCILLORS TO FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

"WE are for peaceful change," leaders of the Urban Council's Association of South Africa (UCASA) stressed at a rally at the Dobsonville Stadium in Soweto yesterday which was attended by Black councillors from different parts of South Africa.

Guest speaker at the gathering was Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Manpower, Co-operation and Development.

As the choir sang and the band played, tribal dancers and drum majorettes performed — the area was a picture of tranquility. However, around the stadium, beyond a raised section of ground outside the wire fence the tops of ratels and buffels manned by members of the army were visible.

The police kept a high profile throughout the proceedings and before the officials arrived the area was combed by men with sniffer dogs.

"Reform can only take place in an atmosphere of stability," Dr Viljoen said. He added that the Government considered the maintenance of law and order of the highest priority and would not rest till order was established where there was disorder.

He praised Black councillors who, "in spite of violence caused by irresponsible elements, refused to knuckle down to the forces of disorder".

And, from the turnout at the rally it was obvious that UCASA was not a number of isolated leaders but a group which had strong support, he said.

"UCASA will be recognised as an official mouthpiece of the Black people of South Africa," Dr Viljoen assured the meeting.

The president of UCASA, Mr S Kgame and also its vice President, Mr T Boya, who is Mayor of Daveyton told the crowd: "We are not puppets." Both stressed the need for

the children to attend school "Otherwise what kind of a nation are we going to be".

Mr Kgame said: "I think God has forsaken those in the Eastern Cape.

"I think some have lost direction. We must fight for peaceful change in South Africa. Change without the loss of people."

Dr Viljoen said he was glad to note that junior school children were actively participating in the rally and suggested the possibility of the introduction of Black "Junior Councils".

Noting that UCASA's aim was to organise training, lectures and refresher courses in order to improve the knowledge and ability of councils in their

performance of their duties Mr Viljoen said this would go a long way towards achieving priority objectives which included "the elimination of group domination as far as possible, the promotion of order and stability and co-operation with other local authorities".

Points made by the UCASA leaders during the rally were a wish for change in the education system, the abolition of influx control and the conversion of township hostels into family apartments.

Mr Viljoen said the freehold system was becoming a reality, and the serving of local authorities on Regional Service Councils would lead to "joint decision-making".

The Regional Services Council, on which all would serve, would be concerned with a possible 21 regional services.

The Minister noted that fund-wise, that provision had been made for the imposition of two levies — the Regional Services Levy, calculated on the remuneration and benefits paid by employers to employees, and a Regional Establishment Levy, calculated on the total sales by business undertakings and a tax liability on persons not liable to pay GST.

However, each person contributed towards services rendered said Mr Viljoen, who appealed to all to pay their rents and service charges so that municipalities could function properly.

3 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE SPLIT IN CHURCH AS RIGHTWING GROUP SLAMS LIBERALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

A SPLIT in the NG Church seems a distinct possibility if comments made at the Afrika-nervolkswag congress in Pretoria at the weekend are any yardstick.

The congress was held to celebrate the first birthday of the Rightwing movement and the main theme was "American liberalism" and its threat to South Africa.

However, delegates were not long in condemning the "liberal" tendencies of their own churches, particularly the NG Church, the biggest of the three.

Several speakers in militant mood condemned a growing move in the churches towards racially integrated worship and they urged delegates who were in positions of power on church councils and in church quarters to work to eliminate the tendency.

It became clear that lobbying in this direction would be stepped up in the inner circles of the NG Church with a poss-

ible confrontation at the synod meeting of the church next year a possibility.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, began discussion on the subject when he attacked ministers within the church who, he said, were propagandists for the "liberal" ideal.

Significantly, except for a few members there in their personal capacities and as members of the Volkswag, the extremist Rightwing Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging was absent.

Considerable discussion was also given to the ideal of the founder of the Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, Pretoria University academic and son-in-law of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, of separate homelands for Afrikaners.

Delegates backed the concept of setting up an independent community of Afrikaners, with the most likely area the Free State, in the vicinity of the Orange River Scheme.



3 July 1985

## SOUTH AFRICA

## ERNEST WENTZEL DISCUSSES POSSIBLE REVIVAL OF LIBERALISM

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English June 85 pp 8-11

[Interview with Ernest Wentzel]

[Text]

**W**HAT has happened to liberalism? Is it true to say the liberal spirit has disappeared from South Africa?

I think that is largely true in people who project themselves as leaders, but I don't think it is true of ordinary people. One shies from corny phrases but there is a silent majority. I don't believe even now that the majority of white people and the majority of black people, those who have jobs and something to lose, are looking for a left or right-wing confrontation as the solution to South Africa. I think that people are looking for something else.

*Yes, but there was once a liberal vision actively at work in SA. Do you see it now?*

No, I think it's true to say you don't see it.

*Why not?*

Because antagonists joined together to try to kill it. In the 1960's, the Verwoerd/Vorster axis of the National Party saw Liberalism as the real danger in South Africa. As Vorster used to say: It takes away the will of white people to stand up for who they are and their rights. The whole Verwoerd atmosphere, the action taken by the Police against the Liberal Party was designed to crush Liberalism. The whole idea was to take out of the body politic the liberal impulse and the liberal spirit about South Africa. I think however that on the other side of politics there is also a vested interest in not having a liberal ideal. If you are committed to a violent confrontation and a revolutionary solution to the problem — and a lot of people, black and white, on the radical left side of politics are —

Liberals can only be an irritation because they question that kind of solution and work against it.

*What is the key to liberalism? Can you sum up the central theme?*

Yes, I think so. But there are a number of central themes. The first is respect for other people's points of view in the real sense, which is the recognition that your own point of view may be misinformed and wrong. It's more than an acknowledgement of the right of the other person to have a different point of view, it's a concession that that other point of view must be one by which you constantly revalue what you yourself think. There is a certain open-mindedness. I think there is also a gentleness in Liberalism. It's a non-punitive kind of politics. It is very opposed to the idea of social engineering, of pushing people into solutions however appropriate they appear at a particular time. There is an active belief in the right of people to do their own thing.

In my view — and I don't know if all liberals would say so, but I think most would — ultimately you cannot have the things I have been talking about unless you have a guaranteed right to vote at regular intervals for the removal of the government of the day.

*Is there a way, a liberal way, that you could see to get from where we are to a liberal society?*

It looks now as if there's going to be confrontation in South Africa. My hope about that and sometimes it's a strong hope and sometimes it's a weak hope, my hope is that that is so ridiculous and so bloody and so

hopeless for the future that people are going to look for other more rational, saner solutions.

*What does confrontation mean?*

There is an attempt to move society into a revolutionary phase. Already there is a revolutionary vocabulary. People talk in revolutionary terms. And there is an attempt to convert what is a political impasse into a morality situation. When you talk about "I cannot collaborate with evil" you are no longer talking the language of politics, you are talking the language of morality, and it is one step away from that to the idea of out-and-out confrontation. because if you can't negotiate with a man because you regard him as evil, the logic of what you are saying is that you have got to destroy him and his power. There is nothing to negotiate about save on your own terms.

*Does a real liberal not look upon people as evil?*

Liberalism I think is opposed to the concept of collective guilt, and generalisations about good and evil. I think it is an illiberal thing to say Afrikaners are racists, the National Party is a Nazi party, etc. Liberals try to avoid that kind of large categorisation because it is so easy then to avoid recognising the complications.

*It strikes me that what passes for liberalism now often seems to be really a kind of pseudo-liberalism — there's a sort of fashion in certain circles to slobber over blacks and deride Afrikaners, and those people have stolen the name of liberalism.*

The kind of people that I identify as liberals are not people who have sentimental views about racism and things of that sort. They are people to whom racism is an evil thing and they reject it.

*You are a — what I think was quite a common thing once and is quite rare now — an old-style conservative liberal. You are completely anti-Marxist, one assumes?*

Yes, I want to make it plain that I am anti. I am non-Marxist but anti-Communist. I am against political religions. I don't like that. And Marxism by definition is a political religion. The second thing is, and to me this is cardinal, it in fact is an authoritarian philosophy. Its political expression, the Communist party, doesn't believe in the free choice of the people. The very idea that a party knows more than the mass of the people to me is an extraordinary idea. Experience shows that Communism is verkramp in the field of literature, it's a

failure economically and I don't see any particular ground for having an affection for it. It is anti-democratic despite almost always linking itself with the word 'democracy'. It is a master of double-speak so I am quite unimpressed by countries or parties which proclaim themselves as "Peoples' Republics" or "Democratic Republics" but are authoritarian in reality.

I am in favour of major social change in South Africa including in the economic field. I am not a person who believes that market forces will put right South Africa after, God knows when, one has a political change.

*What sort of economic change? How do you change the economic structure?*

I think to a much more egalitarian one than it is at the moment. Much less disparity of wealth than we have. I think one has to do a balancing job here. We have a virile economic system despite the present recession. It's in many ways a very remarkable economic system. It's produced an infrastructure of roads and railways and personal services and all the other things that work which is quite unique. And one would be very careful not to destroy that. I will give you an example of that from Allan Hendrickse. When Hendrickse spoke the other day about nationalising the gold mines I think it is about the most silly idea that one can have because you can look at it in very simple terms. You either would or wouldn't pay compensation. Now the answer would have to be that you wouldn't pay compensation because no one could afford it. The moment you didn't pay compensation it's the end of all foreign investment in South Africa, so I think that sort of assault upon the economy has no intelligence to it. One can move to a more egalitarian society in more constructive ways. A very large proportion of the economy is in a very small number of hands, particularly the State's. It is a major economic entrepreneur in the field of Escom, the Railways, the Post Office. The Afrikaner has shown that if you control that sort of thing you can promote and move and push your people into positions of major economic power and economic wealth and I don't think that's an example to be sneezed at. Also the major private enterprises, Anglo, Barlows and the rest will react, I have no doubt, very actively in responding to the new political reality.

*Now what are you saying, that blacks will gain control of the State machinery will use their political power to appoint blacks to State jobs like Afrikaners have?*

I think that will tend to happen.

*Why should blacks have control of that machinery?*

*Why should they?*

*Yes, why?*

*Because they'll have it by numbers.*

*Maybe this is precisely what's wrong with liberalism, and why it has dwindled. Everybody assumes that there is a "black takeover", and then black people use the political power of black numbers to displace whites all over the place. How can you conceivably expect Afrikaners to relinquish a system of Afrikaner patronage in favour of one of black patronage? We have to get past patronage altogether.*

*Yes, but the fact is that most of the people in the country are black and therefore one will expect to see that reflected both in the political system and in the social life and the economic life of the country. It would be most bizarre to think that you are going to have a shared political system that is not reflected elsewhere. If you change the society so that the majority of the people will have the majority say in the political system that is going to be felt everywhere. You are not going to have, for example, the vast majority of the land owned by the white people. Blacks are going to be able to buy farms. The economic landscape is going to change dramatically and quickly.*

*If it is going to be a matter of blacks buying farms, it is going to be one very long time before there is a significant black ownership. What do you visualise? Confiscation?*

*No I am opposed to confiscation and I think that the experience of the surrounding countries in Southern Africa tells you that people learn that they are opposed to confiscation too. The Zimbabwean Government are not going out to confiscate commercial farms in Zimbabwe,*

*Would you envisage a diminution in your own comforts?*

*Yes, I think there would tend to be. Among people less wealthy than me, amongst the lower end of the white population there has already been a perceptible closing and overlapping between a large segment of what I would call working class white people in South Africa and the black population. That is already happening.*

*But that's a different thing to the kind of general reduction of their lifestyle which white people believe would be the result of ending apartheid.*

*I think there will be a reduction.*

*Have you got any other example?*

*Of my own comfort? I should be very surprised if the economy took a nose-dive so that highly skilled people would have any dramatic reduction in their income. I don't see it.*

*White bus drivers, etc, would have a reduction by reason of being faced by a much greater pool from which to draw?*

*It depends how fast the economy grows. In other words, if the economy is static and the white bus driver has to compete with five potential black bus drivers, then he must face the prospect of ordinary market forces.*

*Coming back to the decline of liberalism ... is there any prospect now of trying to revive a specifically liberal spirit in S.A.?*

*What tended to happen as the Liberal Party itself was suppressed was that people who were in the Liberal Party and people who as they became adults would have joined it if it had existed tended to go into other kinds of organisations. I think the liberals have always been very creative people and if you look in business, in the churches, in the Institute of Race Relations, in this profession of mine and in many facets of South African life I can point to a kind of masonry of liberals, people who I know personally and I know that they satisfy their political beliefs by the job they are doing, not in an organised political party.*

*So they might be doing good individual work but they are not doing anything direct to get rid of the problem, the problem that liberals have always said existed.*

*Ja. I think that's true. People have said to me, "Why don't you go into politics? Why don't you form a Liberal Party again?" I just don't think the time for that is ripe.*

*My problem with that is in the old days the liberals were saying, "Well, here we are, this gallant band of brothers operating within this iniquitous society." Now, 20, 25, 35, 40 years on there is still a gallant band of brothers, but now somewhat dispersed,*

*the masonry that you talk of still operating, but the society hasn't changed at root, despite improvements around the edges. There has been a failure of liberalism to actually change it.*

*I accept that. I have thought in the last ten or 15 years that the immediate role was basically to keep the Liberals together just by very casual contact. This we have done over the years, and to make sure that the things that the Liberals stood for and will*

stand for, continue to be said. That's why I saw the Institute, see the Institute, as very, very important in that field. My perception is that there is the start of a desire to rethink South Africa. You are getting it even from P W Botha. You are getting it in the business community. You are getting it very strongly among ordinary people, certainly in the white community, a feeling that this place is in a mess, where is it going to, something very important and radical has got to be done. We are getting it in the black community. A lot of blacks are frightened by a breakdown of discipline in their families, the fact that their children are on the streets, the fact that their children of seven or eight years of age are involved in major violence, the stoning of buses, throwing of petrol bombs at other people's homes, a feeling that they are unhappy about going home. They fear not only the traditional hoodlums but also the street violence in the townships. A feeling that good things can't come out of this.

Let me tell you that if you unban the ANC I think you would see some quite extraordinary changes in South Africa. I personally believe that the banning of the ANC in the 1960s was one of the most foolish steps that the Government ever took. What it did was hand the ANC on a plate to a well-organised faction within the ANC. The hard left. What I called in those days the *verbrente*, a man whose politics are burnt into his being and soul.

How they must have crowed with delight at the banning of the ANC. It led inevitably to the violent confrontation and all the kind of sterile ideological posturing that one has got in South Africa. Now, remove that and go back to the 1950s where the ANC was a national movement with a great deal of disputation within itself, lots of different kinds of people. I don't believe the black community is monolithic. I don't believe it for one moment.

*Have you any view on the black consciousness versus UDF issue? Do you see black consciousness as obstructive?*

You know, in the theoretical sense of course it ought to be because it is in a way postulating the one thing which is anathema to liberalism and that is the concept of the supreme importance of race. But of course one's actual experience in a human situation is often different from one's theoretical experience. Now, you take Robert Sobukwe, for example. He was perhaps the modern founder of black consciousness. Sobukwe I would identify — and I am sure a lot of blacks will be very irritated by the word — I would identify him as a liberal. His whole demeanour towards

other people and their ideas, his respect for them, his affection for white people — he had the quality of being a liberal. I always identified him in those terms and never for one moment as a racist and I can say the same of many black consciousness people that I meet. And the same with UDF people incidentally; a great desire to reassure, to speak of a South Africa which would command a common loyalty.

*Tell me a little about Mandela.*

Well, I knew him obviously in the 50s. I knew him quite well as an attorney and an ANC politician. I had one or two quite acute political rows with him on the subject of the Liberal Party and the ANC stay-at-homes. I thought that he expected of the Liberal Party a public support of the ANC stay-at-home campaigns, which were unlawful, in a way that he didn't demand of the Congress of Democrats for example. He wanted a kind of demonstration of commitment from us. I thought it was unfair and unreasonable and we had some rows on that subject. I have always thought of him, however, as a very intelligent man, a man with a great deal of bearing, a very graceful person.

*Now in those days you were out on a limb of white society I presume.*

Very much so.

*Now you admit to respectability?*

Without any doubt.

*What has changed, you or society?*

You know in the early 1960s when John Vorster denounced Liberalism and attacked NUSAS on a number of occasions on the radio he singled me out. In the one radio programme he said that I was a pernicious influence on young people in NUSAS. I think that he had a feeling that I was a very wild troublemaker. I think that in a way that was true. I hope that it's at least partly true. I was very actively engaged in politics, but what happened was I was twice in jail and then they took away my passport and then the Party was brought to an end, so I had no political place for myself. I had to find my outlet in a different way, which I found in my profession basically and in growing older in my profession and being known in my profession I have become respectable, I suppose.

*So it is you that has changed. Society is still as wrong as it was?*

I think society is also more flexible.

*But it is still fundamentally wrong, and insofar as your purpose was to make it fundamentally right that purpose must surely still need fulfilling?*

Well, what was our purpose? I think the first thing was that we wanted to demonstrate in our own party that it was possible for white people and black people to work together in a democratic party in the fullest sense and I think we did succeed in doing that.

*The Party was mainly whites, I take it?*

No, no, not at all. In fact, by 1961 the majority was decidedly black in the Liberal Party. I think it's true, however, to say that the leadership remained largely white.

*This is the black consciousness argument, that you have white heads on black bodies?*

It wasn't the major criticism at the time. After 1960 when the ANC and the PAC were banned the Liberal Party stepped into a kind of vacuum in the South African political world on the left of politics and was the radical organisation. What tended to happen then was a holding operation because one after the other people were banned. We had I think 50 people banned. There were 50 members in key critical positions, one after the other. We were trying to keep alive an idea and trying to give public notice in South Africa and overseas of the nature of Verwoerd politics.

You are talking about the early implementation of Bantu education and you are talking about removal schemes, you are talking about the Group Areas Act, you are talking about all those early days the very ruthless implementation of apartheid.

*Do you see a relationship between your role then and the UDF's role now?*

There are obvious parallels in the sense that both are political organisations which proclaim to the world the nature of apartheid as they see it, but the UDF has a much more grandiose view of its self than the Liberal Party ever had. I mean it claims 600 affiliates. I being an old-fashioned cynic kind of guy would like to see the list and I would like to see what overlapping there is.

*How many members did you have?*  
I would say about 5 000.

*It seems to me that there is basic despair. Nobody believes that things are getting better, everybody believes that there is a general decline. There is despair but nothing presently on the horizon holds out the prospect of actually overcoming that.*

That's absolutely right. I agree with that, and I agree that to overcome that we need a new force to come into the political situation and take the centre stage in the thinking of society. The most important thing is that you have got to give the black and the white community peace and hope.

CSO: 3400/400

SOUTH AFRICA

# STEPS TO ASSIST PRIVATE SECTOR IN RURAL AREAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

WHITE RIVER. —The Government could not allow regional development to be delayed and was considering steps to stimulate private initiative in certain areas, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the Rocky Drift industrial area in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Heunis said the Government had two alternatives if regional development was not going ahead as desired. It could either expropriate

the land and make it available to enterprising industrialists or it could make special subsidies available to the private sector.

He said although expropriation was not a popular measure the Government would not hesitate to do so if it became necessary.

The Government would also consider measures to assist the private sector and the granting of a variety of subsidies and soft loans to stimulate development. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/398



SOUTH AFRICA

NECESSITY OF REDUCING FOREIGN WORKERS TO SAVE JOBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

SOUTH African employers had to reduce their intake of foreign workers to protect the interests of local employees, Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday.

Addressing Republic Day festivities by the Portuguese community in Pretoria, he said that due to factors beyond South Africa's control, the country was generally less well-off than a year or two ago — especially in terms of foreign buying power.

Every South African was affected and this required certain adjustments from the public sector as well as from individuals and organisations in the private sector.

"The temporary down-

turn in the business cycle during the second half of 1984 unfortunately resulted in an increase in unemployment," he said, adding that 104 053 workers had been registered as unemployed on March 31 this year.

Mr Miller said the Department of Home Affairs had to be very careful not to issue work or permanent residence permits at the expense of unemployed South African citizens or permanent residents.

Mr Miller said that commerce and industry must also use the skills and expertise of other population groups as South Africa could not depend solely on White labour and immigrants to

maintain its growth rate.

With ever-expanding educational opportunities being opened to all races, the labour market was becoming more and more competitive, he said.

Mr Miller added that in their efforts to improve the quality of life of all South Africans, the Government placed a high premium on improved education facilities to attain equal educational opportunities.

Pointing out that selective immigration remained an essential element of South Africa's labour provision policy, he said employers must be able to advance sound reasons before being allowed to import immigrant labour such as contract workers.

— Sapa.

3 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPTY EAST LONDON PORT CAUSES CONCERN

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 17 May 85 p 3

[Article by Joel Jacobson]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The harbour here desperately needed trade to keep it alive, a leading stevedore manager said yesterday when asked why the harbour was frequently empty.

Yesterday was the second day in a week that the harbour remained empty.

The manager of South African Stevedores, Mr Tony Aylott, said a bumper maize crop was needed urgently.

He said, however, one was not expected for at least a year, nor was there likely to be any maize imports in the near future because South Africa had produced sufficient to feed itself.

"The maize imports and exports were the port's lifeline and the situation is aggravated by the fact that coal exports expected to pass through East London have never materialised.

"We were looking at between 50 and 60 thousand tons of coal a week, but the port has handled at the most 80 thousand since February which is nothing. We could easily carry this amount a week."

Mr Aylott said that what could really sound the "death knell" to the port was the experiment being conducted in Port Elizabeth with a bulk loading appliance.

"If this appliance is successful it would have the capacity to load hundreds of tons of coal per hour.

"Then unless there is a real emergency the Port Elizabeth experiment will be the solution to upcountry coal exporters' problems.

"All we are notching is losses, even copper exported through the port has slackened off."

Mr Aylott attributed the slowing down of the copper to transport problems experienced by Zambian authorities.

He said it appeared Zambia was short of diesel fuel.

Port officials said that the last time they could remember the port ever being full was two years ago.

A spokesman said East London used to have ships anchored outside the port wait-

ing to berth, to collect maize.

He said it was imperative that the port had trade going on.

## Zaire copper

East London harbour handles between 10 and 20 thousand tons of copper exports from African states every week.

This was disclosed by the port manager here, Mr Jannie Beukes, who said that countries like Zambia, Zaire and Zimbabwe had been sending the precious metal through East London for years.

"We have held discussions on previous occasions with officials from these states and they have indicated they have the utmost confidence in the way East London handles the shipments.

"These imports and exports through the port here have a long tradition which can be traced back to colonial days."

Mr Beukes said the exports which were usually carried on ro-ro (roll on, roll off) ships had not been affected by the Ango being out of commission for three weeks.

The Ango broke a rudder in Walvis Bay and had to be towed to Cape Town for repairs.

Mr Beukes said this meant there were more ro-ro ships visiting East London this week than usual.

"Normally only one of these ships visits the port each week, but on Monday and Tuesday we had the Ango. Today we are expecting the Elgaren and tomorrow the Rosard."

The Ango loaded some 434 tons of copper and 10 containers, the Elgaren is expected to be carrying 485 tons of copper and 21 containers, while the Rosard will drop off 266 tons and 26 containers on its East-bound voyage. It will collect the load of copper on its return.

Mr Beukes said that scrap merchants had also been busy down at the harbour this week.

"The merchants hire a space and collect scrap over a period, which they then export when they can make a full shipload.

"They also gather the scrap at other ports nearby, like Reunion, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth and Durban," Mr Beukes said.

A ship serving the direct Taiwan and East London line will be arriving today.

It is the third visit the Nan Hwa will be making to the port. The direct service agreement has been in existence for three months.

Mr Beukes said that the Taiwanese ships mainly carried imports and exports from factories in Ciskei and Transkei.

SOUTH AFRICA

GRAIN TRAFFIC TO STOP SOON

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 25 May 85 p 1

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Activities at the East London harbour grain elevators are expected to come to a standstill by June 10.

This was disclosed yesterday by the general manager of the Maize Board, Mr H. Nel.

He said there was a limited quantity of imported maize left in the elevators which was gradually being bagged out for consumers who were unable to handle it in bulk in the Eastern Cape and further afield.

Mr Nel said importation of maize through East London came to a close some months back when South African producers grew enough yellow maize to feed the country.

"Apart from the limited quantity of maize being drawn out for consumers in East London and the surrounding dis-

tricts there is no other maize traffic scheduled to go through the port. No imports of maize are anticipated.

"The next export of maize through East London depends on good and is scheduled for year and next over maize-producing areas, and is scheduled for June or July of 1986."

Asked if there were plans to export the produce when ready through another port, Mr Nel said he could not comment yet, because an appointed committee had still to make its recommendations into the feasibility of a new terminal.

A spokesman for the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nam-po), Mr J. van Zyl, said the government had paid R20 a ton premium to producers for the early delivery of their maize instead of importing the

produce at a loss of R60 per ton.

"With the early delivery of maize in South Africa, all further imports from America have stopped.

"Premiums were paid up for a total of 350 000 tons of maize, made up of 200 000 tons of white and 150 000 tons of yellow maize," Mr Van Zyl said.

The public relations officer for the South African Transport Services (Sats), Mr Alan Lubbe, denied yesterday there had been any deviation in the pattern of cargo going through East London as opposed to Port Elizabeth.

He said it was not policy to purposely redirect traffic.

Asked if there had been any retrenchments at the East London harbour, Mr Lubbe said it was not the policy of Sats to retrench staff.

CSO: 3400/399

SOUTH AFRICA

# TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF WASTING MONEY ON GUNS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 24 May 85 p 3

[Text]

UMTATA — The Transkei Government had wasted the taxpayers' money by buying old and useless guns from Portugal, the MP for Butterworth, Mr R. Matutu, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Matutu was speaking during the debate on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr Matutu said:

"It was only discovered that these guns were useless and old after the state had paid cash for them.

"Such things must be avoided in future."

Mr Matutu said if a department had exceeded its budget, then it should not be given any money, except with the approval of the House.

"It must be made clear that when people in a department spend money lavishly, the Prime Minister, the minister concerned, and the President must stop payment and the matter must not end there, but should be brought to us.

"We cannot allow our taxpayers' money to be wasted. We are also not going to eat promises in this country. Many promises have been made during the past years, but these have not been turned into action."

Mr Matutu also appealed to the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, to suspend GST for pensioners.

"These people are good taxpayers. But their money comes after three months. It is no use making them pay GST," Mr Matutu said.

He said there were some traders who did not pay GST to the government after they had collected it.

The MP for Engcobo, Mr C. T. Komsana, told the House the government should do away with GST.

He said Transkei had four million people and this was enough to build the economy of the country if all taxes from all the people were collected vigilantly and in time.

Mr Komsana attacked the government for having employed many expatriates from black African countries like Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda.

These black expatriates were "only fortune seekers."

Mr Komsana accused the expatriates of "not coming to Transkei because they accepted its independence, but only to seek their fortune."

"These people are only here for money. Their countries do not recognise our independence," Mr Komsana said.

The government should educate the youth of the country in technical schools so that they could take all the posts now filled by expatriates.

The MP for Umzimkulu, Mr W. T. Nomvalo, warned the government that cabinet ministers, departmental secretaries and all government officials were misusing government cars.

"You can imagine how much money is being wasted by these people who abuse government cars."

Mr Nomvalo also told the House some government officials were using government cars to fetch wood for their concubines.

"One day I caught a government official driving a government vehicle. He also had a concubine in his car. They were going to fetch wood from the forest.

"This is the sort of thing we cannot tolerate. After all, this is poor taxpayers' money."

Mr Nomvalo called on the Minister of Finance to stop the reinstatement of development tax.

He told the House the reinstatement of this tax "had been ill-timed."

"We shall appear as liars to our people. We told them this tax was finished. If we now tell them to pay it, then we will not be voted for.

"This has come at a critical time. Next year are the general elections. We shall be found wanting when we go to the people if this tax is in force. Please scrap it," Mr Nomvalo said.

He said he did not care if GST on liquor was increased well over 20 per cent, "because our youth, our parliamentarians and our women drink a lot. We shall be destroyed by liquor, in the same way as liquor destroyed the Hottentots," Mr Nomvalo said.



SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BORDER POST WITH TRANSKEI IRKS TRAVELLERS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 17 May 85 p 2

[Article by Nico Muller]

[Text]

QUEENSTOWN — The unavailability of travel documents for South African blacks and the placing of the new Transkei/South Africa border post at Bongolo, deep inside South Africa, has raised the ire of travellers between and within the two countries.

A Dordrecht farmer, Mr Henry Cloete, expressed his dissatisfaction, and said Dordrecht farmers taking stock to sale in Queenstown were hampered because their staff had to carry passports or travel documents to pass the Border post.

He said it was impossible for black staff to gather these documents "as no local authorities will issue them".

"Transkeians and Ciskeians have to go to their authorities to get these documents, but where do people living in the Republic get theirs?" he said.

Mr Cloete said all farm workers had to carry Transkei or Ciskei identity books.

"This was forced on them when they applied for the identity books, because they had to state where their great-grandfathers were born. They themselves, and often their parents, were born on farms in the Republic."

He said farmers could not afford to let their staff go off for the best part of a week to search for the correct places to get these documents, "and in a week's time they still come home without them because of some technicality."

His wife, Mrs M. A. Cloete, said the dissatisfaction stemmed from the fact that no arrangements were made with local magistrates or East Cape Development Board officials to make travel documents available.

"We have been to both these institutions and they said they had nothing to do with them. I have been informed that officials from some departments in Port Elizabeth had been in the area to issue such documents, but nobody was informed where to get hold of them or at what times," she said.

Mrs Cloete said their staff were not prevented from passing the post, but were repeatedly warned

by officials who insisted on the documents. One driver had his identity book stamped with a "final warning", and they had to give him a letter explaining their difficulties about getting these documents before he could pass again.

Mr Cloete said black people could hardly afford the R10 administration cost with added photographic and travelling expenses.

The president of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. S. du Plessis, said the chamber was concerned about people wanting to cross the border to do their shopping in Queenstown, but lacked the necessary travelling documents.

He said there were also members of the chamber, such as shopkeepers doing deliveries, transport firms and funeral undertakers, who regularly crossed the border, and who experienced difficulties.

The chamber decided at their last meeting to invite the President's Council member, Mr M. H. Louw, here to take the matter further after correspondence had proved unsuccessful, Mr Du Plessis said.

Farmers in the Bongolo basin area experienced other difficulties.

The post, a temporary one, is situated before a fork where two separate roads lead into Transkei. The post is about seven kilometres from the Transkei border at Nonesi's Nek and about 12 km from the border at Bongolo Nek.

A farmer, Mr Follie Beukes, has offered land on both actual borders to the government if they would move to the Bongolo border post.

He said yesterday he was still convinced the post had to be moved, but that the matter was now in the hands of the Department of Internal Affairs, with whom he had taken it up.

At a recent meeting of the Queenstown Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association, the chief immigration officer in charge on the Cape side of the border post, Mr A. J. Stap, promised to do all in his power to resolve the problems and co-operate with farmers.

TANZANIA

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY NYERERE'S SOCIALISM OUTLINED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 20 May 85 p 12

[Article by Ebo Quansah]

[Text]

The scenario might be far-fetched. But President Julius Nyerere's description of nationalization of Tanzania's sisal estates in 1967 as a "blunder" could be the ageing Head of State's premonition of the ill-consequences of his African socialism concept.

"We made a mistake to nationalise these estates then boasted that our people would manage them better than their former owners", Dr Nyerere was quoted by *The Guardian* of May 7, to have told a public meeting in Dar-es-Salaam.

"It is better to see properly managed sisal estates that are owned by private firms than to see those of the Tanzania Sisal Authority (state-owned) that have turned into bush" the President said.

This statement would definitely disturb quite a number of people who still believe that socialism, with its Marxist-Leninist rhetorics, is the only concept capable of delivering Africa from the woods and Dr Nyerere the man properly equipped to lead the fight against neo-colonialist exploitation.

To keen students of African politics however, the surprise does not lie in the sudden turn-about but in the timing. At 63, President Nyerere is due to retire as Head of State in three months time. Why he waited until the eve of his departure before realising the obvious is what baffles political observers.

Like the late Sekou Toure of Guinea, Dr Nyerere might have realised in the evening of his rule that far from improving the lot of a people who gave him every loyalty, his hard-line socialist policies have only succeeded in worsening their plight.

While socialism helped to raise literacy and health standards and brought relative stability to a country in a volatile continent like Africa, President Nyerere's score cards on the economic front could not earn him even a draw were he in a boxing match.

The frustration of President Nyerere is but a picturesque of the nature of the problems that have devastated the continent of Africa.

The problem is even more acute in the ECOWAS sub region where most countries have had the misfortune of being exposed to socialism at one point or another as their leaders turned to the East in their quest for salvation.

Because of its total abhorrence of dissenting views, socialism has the tendency of driving away its critics who invariably are the intelligentsia of the society. This results in a brain drain that leaves political authority, which is the vehicle on which economic direction depends, in the hands of men and women whose main qualification for holding key positions is slogan chanting.

What came to be known as the 'veranda boys' era of Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana is a classic example of mediocrity misdirecting affairs.

## ISOLATION

Another by-product of socialism that has a harmful effect on the economy, is the tendency to isolate nations. Because of the fear of "contamination" of its citizens and a probable revolt, leadership of African socialist countries tends to shut their borders from western influence. And since economic investments usually flow from the West, African socialist countries, find it politically expedient keeping their natural resources untapped while its citizens go hungry.

Sekou Toure of Guinea was notorious in this sphere. While Guinea sat on untapped rich bauxite deposits, citizens of this West African country lived like flood victims temporarily resettled somewhere, while its Head of State gloried in self-adoration. Guinea Bissau under the Cabral is another example of economic stagnation from isolation.

With the exception of the 1966 Coup in Ghana and the overthrow of the civilian regime in Guinea last year, the message of all the West African coup makers has been the equal distribution of wealth which socialism claims to seek. Kerekou of Benin, late Acheampong and Jerry John Rawlings (on two occasions) in Ghana, Samuel Doe of Liberia, Kountche of Niger, Sankara of Burkina Faso all came to power promising socialist goals.

Invariably they succeed in distributing not wealth but poverty

among a group of people who could have otherwise managed a more decent standard of living.

The reason for this dilemma lies in the soldier's mediocrity. On attaining power, West African soldiers realise too soon that managing a nation is a far cry from finding the target at the firing range.

In their effort to cling to power in the wake of civilian opposition, soldier-politicians direct much of their nation's resources into defence. Most of the nation's imports go into arming the military to the neglect of vital sectors of the economy.

The tendency to nationalise industries, which go hand in hand with socialism, creates apathy leading to total neglect and hence the abandoning of vital sectors of the economy.

Despite what Marxist-Leninist believers would want the world to believe, West African customs and beliefs dating from the ancient times borders on individualism. Wealth and opulence, symbols of authority in traditional homes are measured not in terms of what society can produce but how much one can command at any point in time.

Socialism with its demand of dogmatic obeisance from the governed has only succeeded in widening the scope of confusion in West Africa. Apart from such a natural catastrophe as drought, socialism, that does not induce accountability from those directing the ship of state, is what has contributed to make life a difficult task in West Africa.

Whether or not President Nyerere's obvious admission of the failure of his African socialist concept will serve any useful lesson on a continent barely able to make any meaning out of self-government, remains to be seen

TANZANIA

LAKE REGIONS TO GET FUEL FROM KENYA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 May 85 p 9

[Text]

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) has concluded negotiations with its Kenyan counterpart to supply fuel to the Lake Victoria regions of Mara and Kagera from Kisumu, it was learnt here at the weekend.

The two Tanzanian regions have been experiencing frequent fuel shortages due to problems of transporting fuel from Dar es Salaam.

Two weeks ago, several industries at Bukoba in Kagera Region shut down their operations for lack of power because the local main generators were forced to ration the electricity supply because of shortage of fuel oil.

The last fuel supply to Kagera from Kisumu was delivered in March and the TPDC had to send an emergency supply of fuel from Dar es Salaam last Thursday.

The decision to ship fuel from Kisumu is intended to solve the fuel crisis facing Kagera and Mara which are at the far end of the country.

Before the collapse of East African Community (EAC), the Lake Victoria regions and those of

Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Tanga used to get their fuel from Kenya. But the system was abandoned when trade between Kenya and Tanzania came to a halt in 1977.

The TPDC acting director for marketing and investments, Mr N. K. Adhero, said at the weekend that negotiations to supply the Kagera and Mara oil depots directly from Kisumu had already been concluded.

He said his corporation was only waiting for the opening of letters of credit by the National Bank of Commerce of Tanzania for the importation of fuel from Kenya.

"We hope this will not take a long time from now," Mr Adhero added, explaining that under the negotiated system B.P. Tanzania will buy fuel from Shell Kenya for Kagera Region and Esso Standard Tanzania will buy fuel from Esso Kenya.

He said the two companies in Kenya had already accumulated enough fuel at Kisumu and were waiting for letters of credit to be established. Remittance will be made in Kenyan currency. Mr Adhero declined to disclose the amount of fuel expected from Kenya.

TANZANIA

OTHER SIDE OF IMPORT RELAXATION

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 12 May 85 p 7

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text] At face value the trade liberalisation move initiated by the Tanzanian government a year ago is good--Dar es Salaam and other urban centres throughout the country are bustling with business as the shops are now stocked with nearly all kinds of consumer goods.

The trade liberalisation scheme was introduced by the government last year principally to curb the critical shortage or scarcity of essential consumer goods, a cancer which has been haunting Tanzania for the past one decade.

The move was warmly welcomed by the consumers as now they can easily obtain some goods which had eluded them for many years. Now most of these items, mostly from neighbouring Kenya, are abundantly available in shops although they sell at relatively higher prices.

However, the issue of exorbitant prices may be out of question partly because even before the recent "flooding" of shops some sub-standard locally made items were selling dearly, if at all they were available.

For the government, import relaxation has to some extent become a blessing in disguise. The government must be gaining financially because the foreign exchange it would have used to import goods from abroad can now be diverted to other priority national projects.

Besides, the government collects substantial amounts of revenue in the form of sales tax, income tax and customs duties for the imported goods. On the other hand, the government must be winning confidence among its citizens hitherto deprived of some essential commodities.

Nonetheless there is already some concern regarding the whole (trade liberalisation) scheme. Why are traders given a free hand to fix prices for "their" items? What will be the fate of the locally-made goods? And more importantly, the foreign exchange factor in importing these goods!



There is a feeling that the traders are using a free hand in determining the prices of such goods by importing items which are outside the list of essential items authorised by the government.

Perhaps the traders have been given a free hand to fix prices in the hope that as goods continue to flood shops, the prices would automatically go down. Even then this is seen as giving them an extraordinarily big incentive thereby enabling them to amass a lot of profit at the expense of the consumers.

It is mainly the goods outside those authorised by the government for importation which appear to threaten the marketability of locally made ones. The most affected among these are the local textile industries which deal with synthetic materials and the Tanzania Shoe Company (BORA) whose shoes are now facing a stiff competition from the imported shoes.

Sources close to the Ministry of Industries and Trade, revealed last week that industries whose activities had been "dwarfed" by imported goods have appealed to the government to suspend the scheme (trade liberalisation) after realising that their goods were no longer fast moving as before.

CSO: 3400/381

3 July 1985

## ZAMBIA

## COBALT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE METAL Marketing Corporation of Zambia (MEMACO) signed an agreement with Marubeni Corporation of Japan to distribute 300 tonnes of cobalt per year worth K17 million to companies in Japan.

The agreement was signed by MEMACO managing director, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha and Marubeni Corporation general manager, Mr Dai-suke Nozaka in Lusaka.

The appointment of Marubeni Corporation as exclusive distributors of Zambian cobalt in Japan was approved by the MEMACO board of directors last month.

The agreement will initially be in force until December 31, but will thereafter operate in consecutive two-year periods subject to review and approval.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Mr Mutakasha said the agreement will give his company a major opportunity to market Zambian cobalt in Japan.

He said Japan was a major consumer of cobalt because of its high technology and with the 300 tonnes distribution agreement signed with Marubeni the country would be the third largest consumer of Zambia's cobalt. The first is the United States followed by the United Kingdom.

He said the agreement has been effected and 40 tonnes of cobalt was already in Dar es Salaam on its way to Japan.

Mr Nozaka said his company would work hard to promote the sales of Zambian cobalt in Japan and hoped the agreement was the start of cooperation between MEMACO and Marubeni.

CSO: 3400/395

ZAMBIA

## RSA WHEAT ORDERED TO HALT BREAD SHORTAGES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1

[Text]

NATIONAL Milling Company requires an allocation of at least K4 million in foreign exchange between now and September to enable it import 33,000 tonnes of wheat from South Africa.

An Indeco spokesman said the transportation of over 427 tonnes of wheat from South Africa started last Wednesday. The 427 tonnes is part of a separate 8,000 tonnes order which is expected to arrive soon from Agrimin, a South African company.

The spokesman said National Milling had reduced wheat imports by 20 per cent in line with a recent government directive to cut down on wheat imports, a move which has reduced national consumption from 8,000 tonnes to 6,500 tonnes per month.

Indeco had awarded a contract to another South African company, Premier International to supply the wheat by September which would cost about K4 million in foreign exchange. The Bank of Zambia has however, not yet allocated the money to National Milling.

onal Milling.

"Premier have agreed to keep their prices firm for us while we await allocation of forex. If we allocated a minimum of 1.7 million US dollars, about K4 million we could import all the 33,000 tonnes by September," the spokesman said.

He explained that the Premier contract was concluded after an earlier contract with a United States company for the supply of 30,000 tonnes fell through due to the inability by National Milling to secure foreign exchange.

He said the American company wanted cash first before they could supply the 30,000 tonnes but Premier agreed to 30 days credit and that their wheat is cheaper.

The spokesman warned that unless concerted efforts were made by farmers to grow more wheat locally, the shortage of bread would be a perennial problem and that the nation should learn to do with substitutes for wheat.

Meanwhile, Zambia last year realised almost K15 million in foreign exchange

from the sale of exhibits at various international trade fairs and export of other items displayed at the shows.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Richardimba said in Lusaka yesterday that the amount realised was very high as compared to only K150,000 budgeted for all the seven international trade fairs Zambia participated in last year.

He said due to the high quality of Zambian goods exhibited, Government received enquiries worth K61,473,350 and that out of these K13,581,475 were executed while over K1 million was earned from actual sales of exhibits.

Mrimba said this when he commented on the importance of exposing Zambian made goods on the international markets through trade fairs.

•Over 10 foreign exhibitors are expected to participate in this year's Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola, the Fair Manager, Mr Happy Machai announced yesterday.

— ZANA/Mail Reporter.

CSO: 3400/436

ZAMBIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TRACTOR PLANT TALKS UNDERWAY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 31 May 85 p 1

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

NEGOTIATIONS between Indeco and Motokov Tractor Company of Czechoslovakia aimed at the establishment of a tractor assembly plant in Lusaka have reached an advanced stage.

An Indeco spokesman announced yesterday that corporation and Motokov will conclude negotiations today on the setting up of the K19 million project expected to save Zambia about K3.7 million annually.

He said that the assembly plant mooted when the Party and its Government drew up strategies for the country's new agriculture programme is expected to be commissioned in September next year.

A delegation from Motokov Tractor Company is in the country finalising discussions which started last Monday.

The factory will be located

near another Indeco subsidiary — LENCO — in the Industrial area. Tenders for civil works have already been invited and project implementation would start upon award of the contract.

The spokesman said the Indeco-Motokov joint venture would mostly assemble Zetor Tractors. A programme for progressive manufacture of tractors has been agreed with Motokov.

The factory will have the capacity to produce about 2,000 tractors per year and will help rationalise importation of numerous tractor models.

An important part of the factory is the provision of facilities to recondition tractors, the spokesman said.

"This is intended to enable the country rehabilitate some of the tractors currently in circulation, but non-operative," he added.

CSO: 3400/436

ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY DISCOVERS WATER PURIFIER MATERIALS AVAILABLE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 85 p 1

[Text] The University of Zambia has made a major breakthrough by proving that aluminium sulphate can be made in Zambia using local raw materials.

The sample produced is of a much superior quality compared with those imported from South Africa presently used in purifying water throughout Zambia.

Head of the metallurgical department in the school of mines, Dr John Mwalula said the university would set up a pilot plant to make the water purification chemical.

Dr Mwalula who has been behind the research on the production of the chemical revealed that Zambia had inexhaustible raw materials to produce aluminium sulphate.

South Africa which exports the product to Zambia imports bauxite to manufacture it.

Dr Mwalula said his formula would not need any ingredient from outside Zambia to produce the superior quality of aluminium sulphate.

"All we would need are machines and nothing else," he said.

The market for the chemical in Africa, especially in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries is vast.

Ndola Urban district council has already expressed interest in the setting up of a pilot project.

Local companies should seize this opportunity and invest in the production of the chemical, he said.

Sulphuric acid, said Dr Mwalula, (necessary in the production process) was readily available from the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines and the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

The importation of aluminium sulphate and the shortage of the chemical have stirred controversies in local authorities.

CSO: 3400/395



ZAMBIA

CARPET FIRM CLOSED DUE TO MATERIAL SHORTAGES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 14 May 85 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA's first carpet manufacturing company has stopped production because of critical shortage of raw materials.

Managing director of Carpet Manufacturers Limited, Mr. Navnit Patel confirmed in Kitwe yesterday that the factory had run out of yarn, backing materials and latex, a special glue.

Mr. Patel said the factory shut last October after being in operation for only three months.

Expensive fitting machinery from the United States were standing idle in the factory while half processed carpets were heaped in a corner, because there was no latex and backing materials, he

said.

Mr. Patel said out of the 20 employees who were affected by the closure, he had deployed five in Woodcrafters Limited, a sister firm engaged in furniture making.

Those laid off had been receiving full monthly pay, but the management expressed concern over the government's alleged delay in allocating foreign exchange for raw materials.

"We have appealed for foreign exchange but no reply has yet been received, he said.

He appealed to the authorities to consider his plight and allocate him a little foreign exchange to import the raw materials. —ZANA.

CSO: 3400/395

HELICOPTER CRASH KILLS SIX FROM Wafa Wafa Camp

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

CHINHOYI, (ZIMBABWE).  
— An airforce helicopter crashed into the Lake Kariba on Wednesday night killing all the six people aboard, the governor of Mashonaland west, Mudhumeni Chivende, confirmed yesterday.

He told ZIANA that according to reports reaching his office, the bodies of the victims have now been recovered by rescue teams.

Kariba aviation officials confirmed the incident but they could not give further details.

Meanwhile, a board of inquiry has been set-up to investigate the helicopter crash, the ministry of defence said in a statement.

The incident took place at about 19.00 hours on Wednesday near Wafa Wafa camp in Kariba.

The aircraft was apparently on the final approach when it turned away and crashed into the water.

The last crash in the lake took place in September 1982 involving a district develop-

ment fund aircraft which killed the then town council chairman, Mr. E.N. Kupfuma, a senior training officer in the then Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr M. Makwara, and the Kariba district administrator, Mr Abisha Munamati.

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